TOLEDO WEEKLY BLADE

AMERICA'S HOME AND FARM NEWSPAPER

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NATION'S MINES IDLE AS COAL STRIKE BEGINS

APPROVAL GIVEN SEVEN TREATIES BY U. S. SENATE

Solons Ratify Achievements of Washington Arms Conference — Naval Pact Favored 70 to 1.

The international agreement to reduce and restrict the navies of the great powers was ratified by the senate last week by a vote of 74 to 1. Senator France, (Md.), Republican, cast the negative vote.

The treaty, which President Harding's statesmanship brought into being, which was the prime object of the international conference he called and which represents the dream of statesmen for decades, halts the ruinous competition in navy building, sends 66 warships built and building to the scrap heap, establishes a 10-year naval holiday, and restricts the size of the American, British and Japanese navies to the ration of 5-5-3.

With the ratification of the nine-power treaty, relating to China, and the Chinese tariff treaty, the senate completed American approval of the achievements of the international conference on the limitation of armaments.

The nine-power treaty was approved unanimously by the 65 senators voting, and the tariff treaty by a vote of 58 to 1.

The seven treaties representing the undertaking of the powers to preserve peace in the Pacific, reduce the burden of taxation for naval armament, and free China from menace and aggression were returned to the President with the senate's formal assent to each.

Only One Change.

To only one—the four-power Pacific treaty—is there any qualification attached by the senate. This reservation records the understanding of the United States that the pact is not an alliance and does not bind the nation to the use of armed force. President Harding will accept the reservation and will notify the other signatories that he is ready to exchange ratifications of all the treaties. The other powers are scheduled to act on the treaties within the next two or three months.

President Harding manifested profound gratification at the prompt acceptance by the senate of the results of the arms conference, which ended its labors in February. The consummation is widely regarded as a high tribute to the statesmanship which brought about the arms conference and the tact which enabled the President to pilot the pacts to ratification without encountering the rocks on which President Wilson's undertaking came to grief.

Following the most unanimous approval of the navy reduction treaty the senate, in an extraordinary burst of speed and with equal absence of partisanship, ratified the treaty prohibiting the use of poison gas and restricting the use of submarines in warfare. The vote was 74 to 0.

Here Are the Seven Treaties.

The seven treaties ratified are:

The 5-5-3 naval agreement providing for the scrapping of nearly 2,000,000 tons of fighting ships and a 10-year naval holiday between the United States, Great Britain, Japan, France and Italy.

The four-power pact designed to keep the peace in the Pacific by binding the United States, Great Britain, France and Italy to keep hands off each other's insular possessions and to communicate fully and frankly with each other as to the most effective means of action in case of an aggression by an outside power.

The treaty between the United States, Great Britain, France, Japan, and Italy restricting the use of submarines and banning noxious gases in warfare.

The declaration accompanying the four-power treaty reserving American rights in mandated territory and making it clear that domestic questions are not to be submitted to international adjudication.

A supplementary treaty excluding Japanese mainland from the scope of the four-power pact.

The nine-power treaty laying down new principles and policies to be followed by the powers in relation to China and designed to preserve the "open door."

The Chinese tariff treaty providing for increased customs duties on imports into China, to enable the Chinese government to raise more revenue.

The conclusion of the ratification proceedings in the senate was peculiarly devoid of dramatic or spectacular finish. All the fight appeared to have gone out of the opposition, and there were only a few persons in the galleries to witness the closing scene. The interest among the senators was even less.

Hop on Band Wagon.

Republican "irreconcilables" and Democratic opponents of the four-power pact hopped upon the band wagon with alacrity to record their votes in favor of ratification when the naval agreement and the submarine and gas treaty came up. Senator Borah, (Idaho), Republican, France based his opposition on the contention that the United States should continue building the largest navy in the world until all other nations are willing to come into a perfect agreement of peace and brotherly love.

Senator Borah, (Idaho), Republican, chronic opponent of treaties, came out as an advocate of the naval agreement, as well as the submarine and gas treaty. For several years he has been advocating just such an arrangement as the naval treaty provides and he told the senate he considered it a step in the right direction.

Son of Famous General

(Copyright Underwood & Underwood.)

HERE'S the latest photo of Ulysses S. Grant, Jr., son of former President Grant. He was born in 1852 and has been practicing law in San Diego, Cal. since 1893. He was secretary to his father while the latter was President of the United States and assisted him politically.

The centenary of the birth of President Grant will be held on April 27, with much ceremony throughout the country. A memorial to the statesman and fighter will be unveiled in Washington on that day.

ANNA PAVLOWA RISES TO DEFEND MALIGNED GOLOSH FROM CRITICS

Mme. Anna Pavlowa, the famous Russia classic dancer, refuses to believe that the American girl is becoming ungainly.

All the artistic Pavlowa has is a man's word for it and that's not enough.

Andreas Pauley, called the greatest living male dancer, who is now in Chicago, says it's so. He says goloshes are giving our girls big feet and destroying the rhythm of their "once charming walk." Bare knees, he avers, are making them stiff-legged, ungraceful and rheumatic.

"What an indictment," laughed the dark-eyed Pavlowa, interviewed in her luxurious apartments in Chicago. "It just can't be. Your girls are simply wonderful. They wear anything well, even goloshes. And they, I mean the girls, are naturally graceful.

"I don't think it's what you wear that counts so much for grace or awkwardness—it's what you dance.

"Now, why not the golosh? I've never worn goloshes, but I have worn Russian boots — seemingly without harm."

Pavlowa's slim ankles and dainty feet, insured for $100,000 against accident, which peeped out from beneath a silken Russian tea gown, attested to that fact. "It's what girls dance that counts," reiterated Pavlowa. "Now, I would be concerned for your American girls if I thought they would stick to this—what you call it? Thi—oh, yes, this jazz dancing. That really would make them ungainly. What a dance!"

"Madame," ventured the visitor, "have you ever tried it?"

Pavlowa paused. Finally, after passing the grapes, she said:

"Yes, once. Just once."

"Why," she resumed quickly, "Why must your graceful American girl dance it? It is so horrid, so vile, so inartistic. How much better would be proper ball room dancing. Dancing should bring out the motion of the soul, character, the best in one. In Russia, the teaching of dancing is regarded as important as that of reading and writing. It should be so in America. You have not, if I may say it, the right kind of dancing teachers. Who are they?

"If your girls were taught clean, artistic dancing when they were very young, they would never accept jazz. But why worry over jazz? It is only a fad. It will go. When I was here before it was the 'bunny hug.' It will be something different next time.

"Is it not so?"

News, Views and Reviews in This Paper

ALTHOUGH the soft and hard coal miners are out on strike now the public has not begun to feel the effects because of the large stocks of coal now on hand. For some time there has been an overproduction of coal and there is enough in storage to supply the country's wants for 60 days. The administration will not interfere unless there is violence or profiteering.

All seven treaties negotiated by the delegates to the armament conference in Washington have been ratified by the United States Senate. Following the approval of the four-power Pacific pact the others were ratified in quick order. Only one senator, France of Maryland, voted against the naval reduction treaty.

No "beauty doctor" can ever match the mother radiance in a woman's face. The jewelers can make no necklaces that can match a pair of baby arms around a mother's neck.—Ellis.

Congressman Britten of Illinois has asked a probe of what he terms is the radio trust. He says the Radio Corporation of America has created a monopoly on radio instruments.

If the naval sub-committee has its way the United States navy will be turned into a third rate power on the seas. It wants to cut the number of seamen down to 65,000 which would make it necessary to put many warships out of commission.

Further reductions in the army would be disastrous and would introduce an unwarranted element of danger in our plan of national defense.—General Pershing.

Regional negotiations between railroad managements and the engineers' and firemen's brotherhoods to settle wage and working disputes were failures. The railroad labor board has now set a hearing for the disputes.

WANTS INQUIRY TO TAKE AWAY BARS TO TRADE

Senator Edge of New Jersey Introduces Bill for Definition of Co-operative Business.

Senator Edge, New Jersey, has asked for a joint congressional investigation to determine the difference between a monopolistic trust and a co-operative business designed to give the public the benefit of lower prices.

In a joint resolution introduced in the senate the junior New Jersey senator asked that a committee of senators and representatives be named with instructions to make their report by the end of the year.

Trade associations and co-operative business organizations are being restrained in the legitimate development of their business, Senator Edge said, because of the general misunderstanding, both in courts and in business circles, of the difference between legal business pursuits and combinations made illegal by the Sherman anti-trust law.

Bill Is Introduced.

The New Jersey senator introduced also a bill covering the subject. Commenting upon the situation Senator Edge said:

"My main thought in introducing the bill at this time is to give the committee a definite plan to consider while searching for a solution of the problem.

"I cannot conceive that there will be any objection to the authorization of this joint committee as I am sure everyone will admit the urgency of removing existing doubts.

"The decisions recently handed down by the supreme court in the Harwood and other cases, divided as they have been, have naturally had the tendency to confuse industry and at the present moment trade association and co-operative business organizations hesitate to proceed in any direction. This greatly retards industrial development and it is a situation demanding proper relief.

"The policy of the present congress in this direction has been well demonstrated through the legislation already enacted authorizing co-operative marketing by agricultural associations. This legislation received practically the unanimous support of congress and if a method can be devised which will give industry a similar opportunity and still prevent monopoly and restraint of trade, as already prohibited under existing statutes, congress will certainly be contributing towards a solution of existing economical ills.

Organization Necessary.

"These are days of necessary business organization in order to cut overhead and assist in minimizing costs of production and distribution. To accomplish this, co-operation is essential and necessary. The distinction between monopoly and illegal restraint of trade, and co-operation which should lower costs to the consuming public and thus encourage activity in markets should be clearly defined and, in my judgment, can be. Certainly the present situation is intolerable and must be remedied.

"If the committee is authorized, I believe concentrated study of the subject will result in legislation which will have the force of public opinion behind it and members of each house will, through their service on the committee, be that much more familiar with and interested in the subject, which is important in order to secure final affirmative action."

GREAT RADIO STATION INSTALLED IN LAUSANNE

A high powered, wireless telephone station is being installed in Switzerland with which it is planned to hold daily communications with Eiffel Tower in Paris. The apparatus will be capable of receiving messages from London, Berlin and even the United States.

ASKS PROBE BY U. S. CONGRESS OF RADIO TRUST

Resolution Offered by Rep. Britten Charges Five Electrical Companies Hold Control.

Declaring that the Radio Corporation of America has created a monopoly on radio instruments that "can throttle wireless communication in the interest of exorbitant prices," Congressman Britten of Illinois has asked for a federal investigation of the operations and accounts of that company, the Westinghouse Electric & Manufacturing Co., the General Electric Co., the American Telegraph & Telephone Co. and the United Fruit Co.

A resolution directing Attorney General Daugherty to make such an investigation has been introduced in the house of representatives by Congressman Britten today.

Alleges Conspiracy.

Discussing his resolution, Mr. Britten said: "My attention has been called to the cross licensing agreement between all of these companies, which gives the radio corporation of America complete control of manufacture, sale and regional rights of the fundamental appliances and parts connected with wireless communication.

"Although the shortage in vacuum tubes is so great as to inconvenience thousands of amateur wireless operators, the United States government is refused permission to sell nearly half a million of these tubes which it has on hand as surplusage since the war, and which it would sell at less than 50 per cent of the $6 charged by the radio corporation of America.

"With thousands of amateurs' instruments out of commission for lack of tubes, and with a surplusage in government warehouses that would satisfy the requirements of the army and navy for 500 years to come, I am anxious to ascertain just why this monopoly can throttle wireless communication in the interest of exorbitant prices.

"I want to know if this combination is not a conspiracy in restraint of trade and in violation of the so-called Sherman anti-trust law, which makes every person who engages in such combination or conspiracy subject to a fine of not exceeding $5,000, or imprisonment not exceeding one year, or both."

Combination Charged.

The resolution says that the four companies named "have entered into a combination with the radio corporation of America for the complete control of the manufacture, sale, distribution and regional rights of various patents controlling radio activity in America" and that the radio corporation, by systematic methods of limiting supplies to hundreds of thousands of users of wireless apparatus, is promoting for itself and its agencies, not only unreasonable prices for the various parts and appliances entering wireless manipulation, but also the scarcity of said parts, to the great detriment of the popular and growing form of communication."

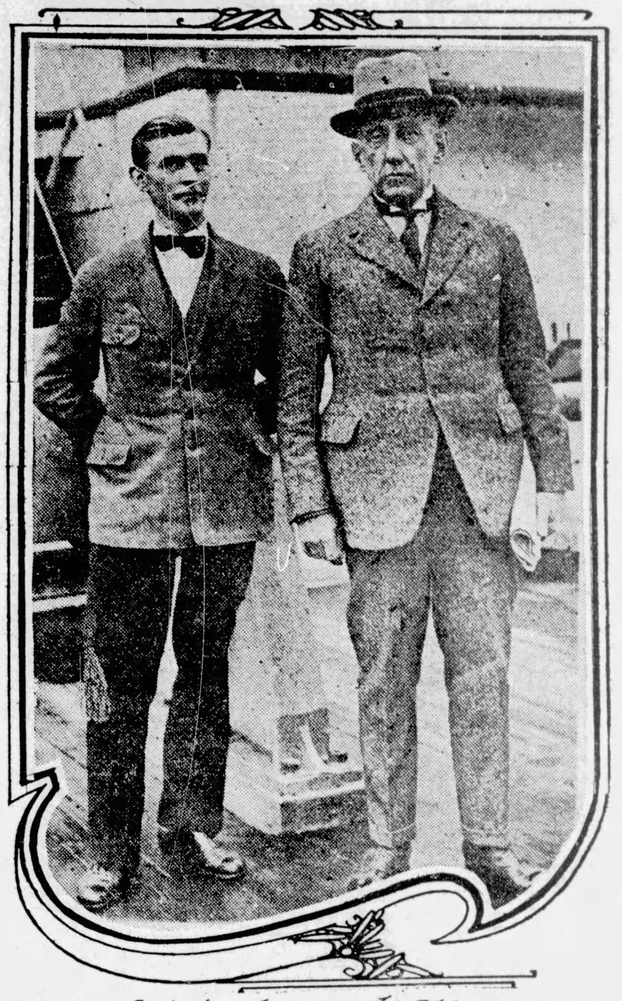
After stating users of wireless instruments are inconvenienced by the inability of the radio corporation to supply tubes, the resolution says that the army and navy has thousands of tubes available, but cannot sell because of agreements with the American Telephone & Telegraph Co.

The resolution directs the attorney general to conduct an investigation of the affairs of these companies and report to the house "what, if any, combinations in restraint of trade exists," and "what effect, if any, the combination has on the reasonable selling prices of wireless instrument parts."

Has Problem in Tragedy

Compelled to choose between saving his children or his wife when fire destroyed his home, William Marerieson, Darwen, Eng., carried his two little girls to safety.

North Pole His Destination



(Copyright Underwood & Underwood.)

PHOTO shows Captain Raold Amundsen (with hat), and Oskar Omdal, the ace of Norway, who will accompany Amundsen on his trip to the North Pole, as they arrived in New York recently on their way to Seattle from where they will sail North on the Maud.

Amundsen will carry a radio telegraph outfit with him to send back reports of the trip and two airplanes. One will be used to chart the currents of the air, ice and ocean and the other to scout around the Maud. Omdal is the aviator in charge of the planes. The trip will take from three to five years.

FILM QUEENS THINK HARDING WOULD MAKE HIT AS JULIUS CAESAR

President Harding would make an ideal Julius Caesar if he entered the movies, is the expert opinions of the Misses Dorothy and Lillian Gish, screen stars, expressed after being entertained in the White House.

The President has "the identical aquiline features, the proper poise," and would look "idealistically Roman" in a toga, in Miss Lillian's opinion. That battered old Roman Rubicon-crosser was the prototype of President Harding, Lillian declared, and if D. W. Griffith contemplates producing a film play based on Caesar's story, he would have to search the world for President Harding's "double."

"The President is strikingly handsome and he reminds me so much of a Roman senator," Lillian said. Dorothy chimed in with: "He would 'go' wonderfully on the screen as Julius. I don't think there is a truer Caesar type in the world than President Harding."

Watching people in the White House is instructive, Lillian said.

"It was a great lesson in acting," she said, "to observe how the people acted when they met the President, for Mr. Harding asked us to be seated in his executive offices while he received. Of course, they all were excited, as we were. In fact, my knees were shaking, though I tried to conceal the fact under what I hoped was a very calm exterior. After all, one doesn't meet the President of the greatest country on earth every day."

Both of the Gish girls were impressed with the dignified simplicity in which the President lives, and commented particularly upon the graciousness of Mrs. Harding.

Where Miners Strike

Illinois	95,000
Indiana	30,000
Ohio	40,000
Iowa	12,000
Pennsylvania—	
Bituminous	105,000
Anthracite	110,000
West Virginia	30,000
Alabama	4,500
Arkansas	2,000
Colorado	5,000
Kansas	10,000
Kentucky	18,000
Maryland	1,500
Michigan	2,500
Missouri	7,500
Montana	4,000
New Mexico	2,000
Oklahoma	7,000
Tennessee	4,200
Texas	2,400
Utah	2,000
Washington	5,200
Wyoming	7,800

FUEL SUPPLIES SUFFICIENT TO LAST 60 DAYS

Greatest Labor Tieup in History Affects 600,000 Workers — Lewis Wants Nationalization of Mines.

Without flurry and without excitement, there began on April 1 the greatest labor tieup in the nation's history—a tieup involving at the outset approximately 600,000 bituminous and anthracite coal miners, and affecting directly every avenue of business and industrial life.

From Pennsylvania to the Northwest, and from the Lakes to the Gulf, the nation's unionized coal mines in 22 states were idle. Only in the comparatively restricted area of the non-union mines were picks still being swung and cars shuttling coal to the railroads.

Under the watchful eye of the government the gigantic tieup will be allowed to run its course.

"To the mine owners: No profiteering. To the miners: No violence. Let 'er go," might well have been the message sent out from Washington to the opposing sides.

Surveys conducted by government departments for the last few weeks indicate that, generally speaking, business can go through a coal strike of 60 days with very little, if any, discomfort. But it will not be long after the 60-day period until reserve stocks of coal will be depleted and restricted business will compel the government to take a hand.

Lewis Explains.

Discussing before the house labor committee reasons why the coal miners stopped work in the United States and Canada, John L. Lewis, president of the United Mine Workers of America and official leader of the strike, declared that the anthracite workers had gone out merely to await the results of peaceful negotiation with their employers over a new wage scale, but that the bituminous workers were out indefinitely, if need be, to obtain the signing of a basic wage contract.

"The bituminous workers," Lewis declared before the committee, which is considering the Bland resolution to direct appointment by the President of a commission to investigate the coal industry, "are out to stay indefinitely, if need be, until the operators of the central competitive field of Ohio, Indiana, Illinois and Western Pennsylvania sign up a basic wage contract according to their pledge, on which the other coal mining districts of the United States can settle."

Lewis told the committee that sooner or later the government must step in, nationalize the coal mines and operate them for the benefit of the public, and it might as well be now as any time.

The striking miners, Lewis said, are going to "stand pat" and present an unbroken front.

The coal industry, Lewis said, is diseased and the only remedy is nationalization.

The mine chief's earnest advocacy of nationalization came after he had sketched conditions leading up to the strike, and placed the blame for the present controversy wholly upon the shoulders of the operators.

The miners, Lewis said, would welcome federal intervention to "compel the operators to live up to their contracts."

"But," he said, "there can be no arbitration of the fundamental principle involved, which is that of collective bargaining. It has stood the test of 30 years, and is labor's inalienable right. On that there can be no arbitration."

Wages Insufficient.

In speaking of the general condition of the industry, Lewis referred for the most part to bituminous matters in view of the wider scope and importance of that industry, as compared with the anthracite. Although the United Mine Workers stood for nationalization of coal mines, "with adequate assurance to property owners involved" he classed "government ownership as impossible at this time."

"Miners know that they cannot hope to get more than 215 days work a year as things stand," he declared, "and that part time operation tends to increase its scope year after year. Loath as some people may be to the difficulties and hazards, if private industry cannot work out this problem, regularize employment and stabilize outputs, it may be necessary for the government to assume the burden.

"I believe congress could well set up a tribunal or a bureau to investigate, at least, and give the facts which might determine a policy."

Dean of Women Would Take Kick Out of Springtime

Springtime, the time made for lovers, isn't going to mean so much this year to young women students at Kalamazoo college. That is, if the rigid regulations laid down by Miss Agnes Powell, the college dean of women, are obeyed. Following are some of Miss Powell's "don'ts."

"Don't keep company with any young man longer than three hours at a time.

"Don't keep company with any young man oftener than two nights a week.

"Don't lean languorously against a wall or other support with a gentleman friend in front of you and braced only by his arm above your shoulder.

"Now that Spring is coming don't look into the eyes of a gentleman friend with a languid expression."

Girls at the college declare the regulations are too strict. The young men refuse to be quoted.

HUGE SNOWSLED CARRIES PASSENGERS AND SUPPLIES

When snowstorms of last Winter tied up Minnesota railroad traffic completely, a sled equipped with 125-horsepower aviation motor and with runners nine feet long and six feet wide, patterned after skis, carried passengers from town to town. The sled has been used daily through the Winter to carry passengers and freight 50 miles on the Lake of the Woods. The trip requires four hours. It enables people across the lake who formerly spent three days in reaching Warroad, to make the trip in two hours.

Exiled Ruler of Austria Is Dead

Former Emperor Charles of Austria-Hungary died on the Island of Madeira, April 1.

Former Emperor Charles was taken ill in his home in exile on the Island of Madeira slightly more than a week ago. He was first said to be suffering from fever, but advices later said his malady was bronchial pneumonia, and later it was stated that he was suffering from pneumonia with cerebral complications.

The illness of the ex-ruler excited widespread sympathy. One of the former court physicians started from Vienna in the hope of reaching Funchal and attending the ex-monarch, a subscription of several million crowns being raised to defray the expense, while in Budapest it was reported that Count Julius Andrassy had sold a famous Rembrandt for 300,000 francs to assist the exile.

WORLD-HISTORY IN THE MAKING

LOOKS VERY MUCH as if it is about time to grab our hats and coats and join the latest procession of progress. We must if we would keep up to the minute. Suddenly, so suddenly that people cannot as yet quite grasp it, there has come into the social life of the people a new influence. It is the development of radio to the point of permitting its popularization, accessible to all.

What is it? Don't ask us for technical explanations—not now. This new thing has come too unexpectedly. Are we skeptical? There is no more room for skepticism than when the telephone made its first appearance, or when wireless communication suddenly developed.

This much is plain fact. Thousands have already listened to musicians performing many miles away, and heard speeches delivered by orators in far-off states. Scraps of news are being caught up as they are broadcasted from metropolitan centers.

There will have to be adjustments, perhaps government regulations, and all that sort of preliminary detail. But the big thing to contemplate, when all goes well, the thing to stir the emotions, will be the union of hundreds of thousands of homes by the noiseless, invisible links of the radio chain.

We are getting on in this world, sometimes in a half-bewildered state of mind, but we are going forward.

Half Million Miners Idle.

All nature is stirring in recognition of the spirit of Spring. So are the people. Farmers, captains of industry and business men are preparing for activities. Men who have been without employment are turning to the opening of the Spring season hopefully. But half a million miners have thrown down their tools. They have struck; they are idle.

How long the strike will last nobody can say. Long enough to bring about windy controversies and the suggestion of theoretical solutions. Mr. Borah, chairman of the senate labor committee, talks of government operation of the mines. This he pointed out as the alternative if the coal industry is not reorganized. That would mean government ownership—not an alluring prospect. The miners would take kindly to it, just as the railroad employes took kindly to government operation of the railroads during the war. That horrible mess is still fresh in memory.

Radicals are always particularly pleased over suggestions of government ownership of anything. Russia's experience doesn't discourage them.

Melting Pot Is Boiling Over.

Mrs. A. P. Moore of Pittsburgh, formerly Lillian Russell, has returned from Europe, where she was sent by President Harding to study immigration at the source.

Everybody in this country has heard of Lillian Russell, an American stage beauty for years. But she was more than that. She was always a bright, intelligent American woman. And she is all of that yet. She comes back from Europe more American, if possible, than when she went away.

Mrs. Moore has made an official report in which she relates many evils connected with immigration. She recommends more careful selection of immigrants abroad, before they are allowed passports, and, if possible, an immigration holiday of five years or more for this country. She finds that our melting pot has been permitted to boil over and that if there is not further restriction of immigration there will be no longer an America for Americans.

Better Grow More Americans.

An incubator for raising more home-grown Americans would be better than to let the melting pot boil over.

This nation and all that it stands for in the way of righteousness and God-fearing liberty was founded on the American home. It will be a sad day when the American hearth ceases to be the dominant governing influence of the country.

Here is a little story that comes out of the maternity ward of a Toledo hospital. It is as true as it is shameless.

One of the human mites born in the institution lived only a short time, in spite of the loving, scientific care that was given it. When the baby's mother was told of the little one's death she consoled herself with this casual observation:

"Well, maybe Betty wouldn't have liked it, anyway."

"Who is Betty?" inquired the devoted nurse.

"Betty's my poodle."

Dear reader, say "damn" if you want to.

Time Brings Rapid Changes.

There is a striking group picture that was snapped over in German army headquarters in 1917, less than five years ago. In it, side by side, are the German kaiser and Emperor Charles of Austria-Hungary. They appear straight and pompous, full of life. Charles was reviewing the German troops at the time the picture was taken.

The two rulers, in their military trappings, look formidable and equal to any emergency. Now Charles is dead in exile and the old kaiser is shut out of Germany, where he strutted in his splendid military raiment.

Years at times seem to drag along at a snail's pace. Again, when big events begin tumbling over each other, they fly with the swiftness of the winds.

BILL TO MAKE U. S. 3RD RATE NAVAL POWER

House Sub-Committee to Provide for Only 65,000 Seamen in Appropriations Measure.

The naval sub-committee of the house committee on appropriations, while drafting the naval appropriations bill, definitely decided to provide for only 65,000 seamen and 17,500 marines, with 2,000 additional marines for occupational duty in Haiti.

Should the amounts proposed by this subcommittee be accepted by congress, it will be necessary to put many warships out of commission, thus making the effective navy of the United States inferior to the navies of Great Britain and Japan and the 5-5-3 ratio provided for by the arms conference would be destroyed.

Congressman Patrick H. Kelley, Michigan, is chairman of the subcommittee which has prepared the naval bill and he is generally regarded as chiefly responsible for the drastic reductions contemplated. Congressman Kelley is a candidate for the Republican nomination as United States senator against Senator Charles E. Townsend and is credited with a desire to go to the voters of his state upon a record of economy.

Wanted Denby's Job.

Secretary of the Navy Edwin Denby is a Michigan man and observers in Washington recall that Kelley and Denby have been on none too friendly terms since Denby entered Harding's cabinet. Congressman Kelley and many of his friends thought that if Harding intended to pick a Michigan man as secretary of the navy that Kelley was the logical man for the place. Some of Kelley's friends in the house even went so far as to start the circulation of a petition among members calling upon the President to withdraw Denby's appointment and name Kelley in his stead.

It soon became apparent, however, that Kelley as chairman of the subcommittee which had control of naval appropriation bills, and Denby as secretary of the navy, were not going to get along very well.

It is hinted that Denby is planning to obtain a measure of revenge by returning to Michigan when the senatorial campaign warms up and show the people of the state how Kelley has been trying to hamstring the navy.

Urged 96,000 Men.

Secretary Denby recommended to congress that appropriations for 96,000 men be made. Secretary Denby says that even that force would not keep in commission all the ships which the United States is permitted to retain under the naval treaty, but by reducing the number of men on all ships and putting the least important vessels out of commission, the department believes it would be able to maintain efficiency in the remaining fleet.

The committee on naval affairs, which under the new budget system no longer controls appropriations, is of the opinion that the fleet cannot be efficiently maintained with fewer than 86,000 men, which is 21,000 more than are proposed by Kelley's sub-committee. With a majority of the house apparently set in the desire to go before the court of the congressional elections on a platform of reduction of expenditures, the proposal to cut the enlisted personnel of the navy to 65,000 seems likely to be adopted by the house.

The attitude of the senate is uncertain, but President Harding, who is opposed to such a radical decrease, evidently hopes that the upper house will refuse to permit the United States to lose equality with Great Britain in naval strength. Both Great Britain and Japan, it is pointed out, are keeping sufficient enlisted personnel to maintain their navies at the highest notch permitted under the 5-5-3 ratio.

French Make 6,000 Flights

Nearly 2,000,000 miles were traveled by French commercial airplanes in 1921, involving more than 6,000 flights, says an announcement by the French Air Ministry.

Neighborhood News

" CLARA! YOU BETTER COME 'BACK— IT SEEMS TO ME THAT SKIRT IS VERY BADLY FRAYED AT THE BOTTIM
FRAYED!
When sister started out in her up to date blanket cloth skirt with the Fringed Bottom it was very embarrassing to have Grandma act like that.

SIAMESE TWINS DIE, LEAVING THIS WORLD AS THEY ENTERED IT

Josefo and Rosa Blazek, the "Siamese twins," died in a Chicago hospital last week. Josefa's death occurred first and was followed in a few seconds by the death of her sister.

Physicians had declared that in the event of the death of one of the sisters the other would die quickly, as their brother, Frank V. Blazek, had refused to permit an operation which would sever their bodies.

The twins had been in the hospital 10 days. Josefa was taken ill with yellow jaundice, which was followed by pneumonia. Shortly before her death Rosa was afflicted with bronchitis.

Refuses Operation.

Preparations had been made for the severing operation and the physicians were ready to make every effort to save the life of at least one of the women. Hope of saving the life of Josefa was abandoned, Dr. B. H. Breakstone, chief of the surgical staff at the hospital, said.

"I tried to get the consent of the brother to operate to save the life of Rosa, but he refused to give his permission" added the physician.

Dr. Brakeston explained that a delicate operation would have been necessary. Before their death he had expressed the opinion that the physiological affinity of the twins was so vital that if one should die the other might also succumb before the band of flesh and bone that joins them could be severed.

Rosa Married.

Although the twins possessed separate respiratory and cardiac systems, Dr. Brakestone explained, they had only one set of secondary digestive and procreative organs. The operation, he said, would have necessitated the building up of a part of the digestive and other essential organs to save the life of one twin.

Rosa was once married, her name being Rosa Blazek Dvorak. She is survived by a normal 11-year-old boy. Her husband was a captain in the German army and was killed in action in 1917. She was married 15 years ago. Josefa never married.

The little son, Franz, has been at the bedside of his mother, who until within the last few hours was less critically ill than Josefa.

The twins were the second of offspring of a normal parentage in Czecho-Slovakia 42 years ago. There were four other children, still living. All are normal. The father also is said to be alive, his age being 85 years. The mother died a year ago at the age of 65 years.

Had Considerable Wealth.

During a tour of the world the twins acquired considerable wealth. They died without making a will although their attorney, J. L. Triska, has been at the hospital several days in the hope that they would be in condition to dictate the document.

As the women grew weaker physicians pleaded with the brother to permit an operation, hospital attendants stated. He was the only adult relative capable under the Illinois law of giving his consent.

"No," the brother was quoted as having said. "No, not even if Rosa lives for hours after Josefa's death. There shall be no operation."

Dr. J. Otragovey, personal physician of the twins, appealed to the brother without success. Then their attorney was asked to intervene, but he declined to assume responsibility.

The physicians said the women reacted differently to the same medicine although their illness recently has been of the same nature.

Medical records recalled by physicians who have been interested in the case disclose a number of so-called Siamese twins. The original Siamese twins, Chang and Eng, lived to the age of 64. They married sisters and Chang had six children and Eng five, all of them normal. Eng died first and a surgeon separated them. Chang died soon after.

Twins that have attracted world-wide fame include the Hindu sisters, who were joined face to face, the connection being at the chest; the Newport twins, somewhat similar to the Hindu twins; the Orisha sisters, Raddica and Doddica, joined side to side; the Biddenden maids, connected shoulder to shoulder with only two arms; the Hungarian sisters, Helen and Judith, joined back to back at the lower segment of the spine, and the North Carolina sisters, Millie and Christine, joined as were the Hungarian sisters, and the Bohemian twins, Rosella and Josepha, connected in the same manner as the twins who just died. Their connection was through the pelvis, the right hip of one and the left of the other being fused together.

WHEAT GROWING WELL, SAYS GOV'T REPORT

Winter grains made satisfactory progress during the week which ended March 28, especially in central valley states and in the South, the weather bureau announces. Winter wheat has begun to grow nicely in the Ohio valley and progress of the crop continues generally satisfactory in the Middle Mississippi and Lower Missouri valley districts. Very little Spring wheat has as yet been seeded.

Sowing of oats was further retarded especially in the central Mississippi and lower Missouri valleys by frequent rain. Seeding of corn in the more eastern states made better progress.

Corn planting is shown in the reports to be well advanced in Texas, has become general in Oklahoma, except in the northern portion, and was begun during the week northward to central Arkansas and eastern North Carolina.

MIRACLE STATUE SAVED IN FIRE

Blaze Destroys Shrine of St. Anne De Beaupre; Loss $1,200,000.

The famous North American Shrine at St. Anne De Beaupre, near Quebec, has been destroyed by flames with a property loss of $1,200,000.

Defective wiring ignited a pile of crutches cast down by pilgrims, who after kneeling in the bascilicia, had arisen, announcing themselves cured. Soon the church and monastery of the Redemptorist fathers were aflame, and for a time the whole village was threatened.

Disregarding the flames in the sacristy, priests attached, organized a procession and marched around the famous statue of St. Anne on its onyx column, praying that the edifice might be saved.

Soon, however, the monastery caught fire, and the cathedral was attacked.

Then priests turned to firefighters. While some combatted the flames, others entered the blazing church to save priceless relics, many were carried to safety. Among them were the miracle working statue of St. Anne and a number of paintings by old masters.

In addition to the cathedral and its priceless relics, the sacristy, monastery and college are a mass of ruins.

Among the relics saved is an oil painting by Lebrun, presented to the shrine in 1666, and the precious jewels. The old chapel and the Scala Sancta, situated on the north side of the roadway, escaped unharmed.

Objects of historical value lost in the fire included the main altar, a magnificent work of white marble and brass, as well as exquisite carvings, representing the "Last Supper," the communion railing, the bishops throne, the pulpit, the rich stained glass windows and the organ, considered one of the best on the continent.

The insurance carried on the various structures, it was said, may reach $500,000, less than their value.

BRIDES ARRIVE WITH WAR DEAD

Last Battalion of Slain Heroes Arrives in America on Cambrai.

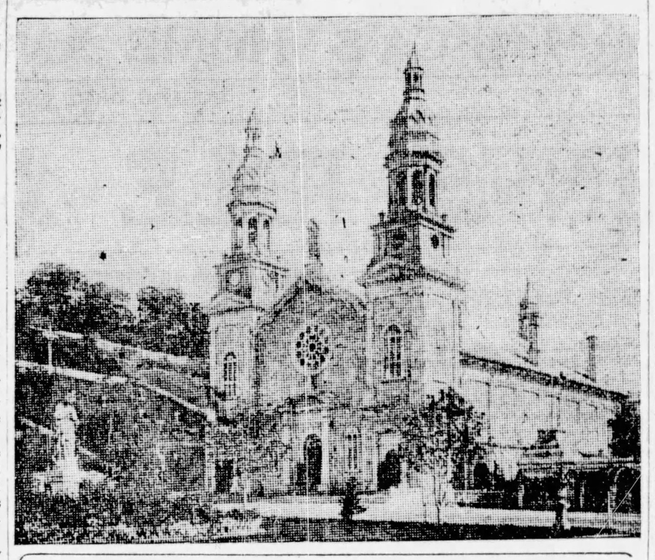
The last battalion of soldier dead to be brought home from the fields of France, 1,060 in all, were saluted by the guns of Forts Hamilton and Wadsworth when the army transport Cambrai passed through the Narrows last week with her precious cargo. Flags of escorting craft flew at half-mast and were dipped the entire length of their staffs in salute to the fallen warriors.

Forty-five thousand of those who made the supreme sacrifice over seas in the service of the United States have now been brought back to their homeland and only about 100 more bodies wait shipment from England and France. All of the others who fell in battle or died behind the lines will continue to rest in foreign soil, that being the wish of their relatives.

Commemoration ceremonies for those who died in uniform were conducted in Brooklyn where the Cambrai docked. General Pershing led a parade organized by war veterans. In the procession were high naval and military officers, groups of senators and congressmen, Mayor Hylan and leaders in civil life.

Thirty-four officers and 941 men released from service in the Rhineland were passengers aboard the Cambrai. Some were attached to companies A and B of the First Engineers; the rest were casuals. Fifty-seven wives of enlisted men, French, Belgian, Swiss and German girls, came with their husbands. The German wives brought 14 babies along.

Fire Destroys Famous Shrine



NEWS FROM CAPITAL

What Congress Is Doing

Although a general strike in unionized bituminous coal mines began April 1, Secretary of Labor Davis declared that the situation leaves "no excuse for advance in coal prices," and no prospect of coal shortage for the public.

Reviewing the government's efforts during the last two months to achieve a settlement in advance, Mr. Davis expressed "keen disappointment at the failure of certain operators to fulfill the terms of their obligation" to confer with miners for the making of new wage agreements which might have prevented suspension of work.

Senator Atlee Pomerene has bested President Harding in the latest round of their bout over the appointment of George W. Upton of Warren, husband of Mrs. Harriet Taylor Upton, as member of the federal trade commission at $10,000 a year.

After forcing repeated delays on attempts of Republican leaders to secure from the senate interstate commerce committee a recommendation for Upton's confirmation, Pomerene has succeeded not only in putting the committee on record, seven to five, against such a recommendation, but in securing a request by the committee that the President withdraw the nomination.

Because the government is making less money, a reduction of 500 in the staff of approximately 5,900 employes of the bureau of engraving and printing has been ordered, Secretary Mellon announces.

Congress and President Harding are not at loggerheads, despite the impression created by "certain writers and certain newspapers," Representative Mondell, Wyoming, Republican leader, declared in the house.

"The fact is that instead of the loggerheads as the writers and journals would have the country believe," stated Mr. Mondell, "there never has been a time in the quarter of a century of experience in congress when the relations between the President and congress, particularly the house of representatives, were more pleasant, cordial, sympathetic and harmonious than at present."

Submission to the full joint committee on the reorganization of the administrative branch of the government of that portion of the reorganization plan agreed upon by President Harding and the cabinet, was said to be in prospect in the near future.

Agreement has been reached by the President and members of his cabinet on the reorganization plans for more than half of the government departments. The plans which formed the basis for the agreement were worked out and submitted by Walter F. Brown, chairman of the joint committee.

The joint resolution already adopted by the senate authorizing a 25-year extension for payment by Austria of $25,000,000 for flour purchased through the United States Grain corporation was adopted by the house.

AVIATORS PLAN WORLD FLIGHT

Britain Asks U. S. to Aid Pair When They Reach America.

By direction of the foreign office in London, the British embassy in Washington has requested the state department to have all proper facilities extended to Sirs Ross and Keith Smith, British aviators, when they reach the United States on their attempted aerial circumnavigation of the world.

Sir Ross, with his brother, Sir Keith accomplished the flight from England to Australia more than a year ago. Their latest venture will involve a start from London April 20, the first stop being in France. The route lies across southern Europe; Asia Minor; India; China; Japan and Siberia. The Pacific will be crossed at Bering straits, landing being made on some of the Aleutien Islands and at Ounalashkla, in Alaska. The course will then be across Canada to the Soo., where it will swing to the south east to New York. Thence the line will be along the New England coast to Newfoundland, whence the start will be made across the Atlantic.

If weather conditions are favorable an attempt will be made to reach Ireland directly from Newfoundland, following the course taken by Hawker. Otherwise the plane will be directed to the Azores, thence to the European continent at Portugal and up the west coast to the point of starting. The adventurers will use a Vickers "Viking Amphibean" plane which, as its name indicates, can be landed on either land or water, being provided with wheels which are withdrawn into receivers in the hull of the pontoons when not needed.

ALIEN THINKS CANNON IS PRESIDENT OF U. S.

Uncle Joe Cannon is president of the United States. If you doubt it ask Mike Doma of Staunton, who is applying for citizenship papers.

"Who is the head man of the United States?" asked Frank C. Christy, naturalization examiner at the federal building in Springfield, Ill.

"Me thinks he is Uncle Joe Cannon, but I'm hardly sure," replied Mike.

Mike was told to polish up his knowledge of governmental affairs.

ASKS OHIO DRY WAR ON BEER

Petitions to Be Circulated Asking for Vote on Manufacture of Drink.

Official notification that petitions are to be circulated calling for submission to the voters of a constitutional amendment that would permit the manufacture of light wines and beer brought forth a statement from James A. White, superintendent of the Anti-Saloon league that the action is a "call to the dry forces of the state to organize and meet this attempted nullification of the present prohibition laws."

Copies of the proposed petition providing for the sale of 2.75 per cent beer by weight, were filed last week with the secretary of state by Frederick M. Marcolin, secretary of the Ohio division of the Association Against the Prohibition Amendment, and were approved by Secretary Smith. Mr. Marcolin said the petitions would be put into circulation immediately.

Superintendent White's statement follows:

"The filing with the secretary of state by the brewers of a petition to amend the Ohio constitution, thereby permitting the manufacture and sale of a beer containing 2.75 per cent alcohol by weight, makes the wet and dry question a prominent one in Ohio this year. This amendment, if adopted, will reopen the breweries of the state and permit the manufacture and sale of intoxicating liquor in homes, hotels and clubs and will re-establish beer saloons throughout the state, thereby nullifying the effect of the Ohio prohibition amendment and the 18th amendment to the federal constitution.

"This same proposal was defeated in 1919 by about 30,000. With the women voting, it ought to be overwhelmingly defeated. This is a call to the dry forces of the state to organize and meet this attempted nullification."

The proposed amendment, besides permitting manufacture and sale of beer with 2.75 per cent alcoholic content by weight, would declare such liquor to be non-intoxicating. It could be sold for consumption in homes or legal places of abode. Beverages of less than one per cent alcoholic content could be sold for consumption at places other than in homes.

Possession of liquor in the homes, if not intended for sale, would be permissible, and no home could be searched without a search warrant.

DIPLOMAT GETS FLETCHER POST

William Phillips of Mass. Named for Under Secretary of State.

William Phillips of Massachusetts, present minister to the Netherlands, has been nominated by President Harding to be under-secretary of state, succeeding Henry P. Fletcher who soon will take up his new post as ambassador to Belgium.

Mr. Phillips, who was born in Massachusetts in 1878, was graduated from Harvard university in 1900 and entered the diplomatic service in 1905, when he was appointed second secretary of the legation at Peking, succeeding Mr. Fletcher in that post.

Mr. Phillips was appointed third assistant secretary of state in 1909 and later in that same year was made secretary of the embassy at London.

He retired from the diplomatic service in 1912 and became regent of the college and secretary of the corporation of Harvard university, which position he held until 1914, when he again was appointed third assistant secretary of state.

In January, 1917, Mr. Phillips was appointed assistant secretary of state, which position he held until named minister to the Netherlands and Luxemburg in March, 1920.

SHORT ENDS OF WORLD NEWS

As unofficial representative at Genoa during the international economic conference the United States will have Richard Washburn Child, American ambassador to Italy. Child is going to Genoa "to insure friendly contact between the United States and foreign powers."

A resolution asking the President and all governors to proclaim Oct. 31 as Homemakers' day was adopted at the recent superintendent's convention of the National Educational association in Chicago.

Minister of Justice Barthou has been appointed president of the French delegation to the international economic conference at Genoa. Premier Poincare is not going to attend the parley.

Speaker R. R. Beetham of the Ohio house of representatives announced his candidacy for the Republican nomination for governor by declaring for remedial taxation legislation and "a dry Ohio and law enforcement."

In a report just made public the board of directors of the Cleveland chamber of commerce asserts that the LaFollette Seaman's act handicaps American shipping on the Great Lakes and is driving lake traffic to Canadian boats.

Bringing with him the pope's blessing upon all the Roman Catholics in the United States, but particularly upon those of his own diocese, Cardinal Dougherty of Philadelphia arrived in New York last week upon the liner Olympic.

Mount Etna was in violent eruption last week. Streams of lava flowed from all sides of the crater and the inhabitants of the villages on the sides of the mountain have fled from their homes.

Chiropractors cannot practice in Ohio unless licensed to do so by the state medical board. This question was finally settled when the U. S. supreme court declined to review the opinion of the Ohio state court of appeals as affirmed by the state supreme court.

FRANCE has replied to the note of the United States concerning payment of the costs of the American military occupation of the Rhineland. In the reply France recognizes the rights of the United States in the matter, the only question being to whom the request for reimbursement should be made, the allies or Germany.

Mrs. W. J. Snyder of Brazil, Ind. was killed in Shanghai when Koreans attempted to assassinate General Glichi Tanaka. She left the United States in October in company with her husband for a tour of Europe and the Orient.

National dry leaders are planning to block submission to a popular vote in Ohio next November of a measure legalizing 2.75 per cent beer, as provided in a referendum petition filed with Secretary of State Smith.

Suit for $11,000,000 damages has been instituted against Henry Ford in a Florida circuit court by Edward S. Huff, Miami electrical engineer, for compensation alleged due him as royalties on the magneto used in all automobiles, tractors and other motor equipment manufactured by the Ford Motor Co.

There is no danger of gasoline shortage in this country. Fears of a famine were declared by officials of the federal bureau of mines to be groundless.

Outlook for women in Mexico is very encouraging. Miss Anna A. Gordon, world and national president of the W. C. T. U., said on her return from a tour of Mexico in the interests of W. C. T. U. work.

King Albert of Belgium, while visiting Rome, injured his right arm in a fall in his room.

Congressman A. J. Volstead of Granite Falls, Minn., representative of the seventh Minnesota district in congress since 1903, has been endorsed for renomination by the Republican district convention.

Earth tremors lastingt several seconds were felt in Kentucky recently. No damage was reported.

IRISH FREE STATE ACT, officially creating the Irish Free State, went into effect on March 31 following the signing of the Irish peace agreement by representatives of North and South Ireland and the British government. The greatest test of power will be the enforcement of the agreement.

A resolution declaring the demands of the reparations commission are intolerable was adopted by the Reichstag.

Flood waters in the Mississippi valley were threatening the levees along the river last week as the result of the heavy rainfall.

A wide area in Michigan and Ohio was swept by a violent windstorm last week, one worker being killed.

Contracts for new roads to cost $1,743,000, estimates of engineers show, will be let April 14 and 18, Highway Director Herrick of Ohio announces.

James A. White, superintendent of the Anti-Saloon league, declares that the proposed submission of a constitutional amendment legalizing beer and light wines in Ohio would mean only the taking of a "straw vote" at a cost of at least $200,000.

French ministry of the liberated regions has granted 5,500,000 francs to the city of Verdun with which to start reconstruction of the town battered by the German guns during the war.

Col. Hanford MacNider, national commander of the American Legion, has become a member of the Disabled American Veterans of the World War.

Appointment of John T. Barret of Revere, Mass. as federal prohibition director for the Panama Canal Zone has been announced.

Bitter fighting and much bloodshed characterized the insurrection of tribal groups against the Albanian government.

Rev. John Anderson of Edinburgh, believed to be the oldest missionary in the world, died last week. He was 100 years old.

Doctor at 82 Finds Mothers Prefer His Formula to New-Fangled Salts And Coal Tar Remedies for Babies

Judgment of 1892 vindicated by world's approval of Dr. Caldwell's Syrup Pepsin, a simple vegetable compound for constipation—So safe thousands give it to babes in arms—Now has largest sale in the world.

WHEN a man is in the 83rd year of his age, as I am, there are certain things he has learned that only time can teach him. The basis of treating sickness has not changed since I left Medical College in 1875, nor since I placed on the market the laxative prescription I had used in my practice, known to druggists and the public since 1892, as Dr. Caldwell's Syrup Pepsin.

Then the treatment of constipation, biliousness, headaches, mental depression, indigestion, sour stomach and other indispositions that result from constipation was entirely by means of simple vegetable laxatives, herbs and roots. These are still the basis of my Dr. Caldwell's Syrup Pepsin, which is a combination of Egyptian Senna and other mild laxative herbs with pepsin.

Recently new medicines have been brought out for constipation that contain calomel, which is mercury, salts of various kinds, minerals, and coal tar. These are all drastic purges, many of them dangerous, and the medical profession is warning the public against them. Certain coal tar products will depress the heart; certain salts give rise to intestinal poisoning, impaction and rupture of the intestines. If grown people want to use them no one can deny them the privilege, but they should never be given to children.

From a recent portrait of DR. W. B. CALDWELL
Founder of Dr. Caldwell's Syrup Pepsin
Born Shelbyville, Mo., 1839

The simpler the remedy for constipation, the safer for the child and for you, and the better for the general health of all. And as you can get results in a mild and safe way by using Dr. Caldwell's Syrup Pepsin, why take chances with pills and powders and strong drugs, even if disguised in candy? My remedy, too, costs less than most others, only about a cent a dose. A bottle such as you can find in any drug store, will last a family several months, and all can use it. It is good for the babe in arms because pleasant to the taste, gentle in action, and free from narcotics. In the proper dose, given in the directions, it is equally effective at all ages. Elderly people will find it especially ideal.

The formula of Dr. Caldwell's Syrup Pepsin is on the cover of every bottle, and the ingredients have the endorsement of the U. S. Pharmacopoeia.

$10,000 Worth of Syrup Pepsin Free

In remembrance of my 83rd birthday I have set aside the sum of Ten Thousand Dollars to be given away in half-ounce bottles of my Syrup Pepsin. Only one Free Trial bottle to a family. All are constipated now and then, and here is an opportunity for you and others to try Dr. Caldwell's Syrup Pepsin FREE OF CHARGE. Ask for your free bottle today, simply sending name and address to Dr. W. B. Caldwell, 423 Washington St., Monticello, Ill. Do not postpone this.

You Needn't Look Over 30

Graying hair makes you seem old regardless of age. Restore the original and seem young. This is simple, safe and easy—Mary T. Goldman's Hair Color Restorer quickly stops the gray [illegible] ing to wash or rub off. Just [illegible] answering each question. If possible close a lock of hair to [illegible] when you have proved it on a sized bottle, from your druggist or

Mary T. Goldman,
1647 Goldman Bldg., St. Paul, Minn.
Please send me your FREE [illegible] of Mary T. Goldman's Hair Color Restorer. The natural color of my hair is
jet black....black or dark brown....
brown....light brown, [illegible]
Name .....
Address .....
Please print your name and address.

ANCIENT WARSHIP FOUND IN HARBOR OF LERWI

Remnants of a wreck believed to date back to a Dutch-Spanish battle in 1641 have been brought to the surface by salvage workers in Lerwick harbor.

Four ancient cannon, each seven feet long with a three-inch bore, have been salved and these have been supplemented by massive oak timbers, which are in a good state of preservation.

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For Three Generations Have Made Child-Birth Easier By Using—
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Limestone Pulverizers [illegible] through your [illegible] fordson [illegible] Sweeps to [illegible] prices [illegible] for free [illegible] O. K. WHITE VERIZER [illegible] PANY, KNOXVILLE, TENNESSEE.

REMNANTS 66 [illegible] Beautiful assortment of serges, Tricotines and silks at less than wholesale. Blues, Wine, Gray, etc. Remnants of 4 and 5 yard lengths sufficient to make suit or dress. MONEY BACK IF NOT SATISFIED. Save money. Make your own clothes. Tremendous values up to $1.00 a yard. WRITE FOR INFORMATION. TEXTILE MILLS, DEPT. 1226 KANSAS CITY, MO.

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Big Engine Sale [illegible] Prices Smashed on OTTAWA Engines. Only solid [illegible] direct from factory. 8 month's trial. Easy Terms. Write for Engine Book and Sale Prices Today. OTTAWA MFG. CO. 1751C King St., Ottawa, Kas.

DROPSY Treated One Week Free. Short breathing relieved in few hours, swelling reduced in a few days, regulates liver, kidneys, stomach and heart, purifies blood, strengthens the entire system. For Free Trial Treatment, Collin Dropsy Remedy Co., Dept. F-14, Atlanta, Ga.

Bumstead's Worm Syrup. The safe and sure remedy. Should be in every home for 60 years. To children an ounce of prevention is worth a pound of cure. It never fails. All druggists, 50c. Dr. C. A. Voorhees, M. D., Philadelphia.

ASTHMA TREATMENT sent any sufferer. If it cures send $1.00, if not, don't. Give express office. Write for free booklet. W. K. STERLINE, 631 Ohio Ave., SIDNEY, OHIO.

GOITRE. If you have an ugly goitre send for a free copy of my beautifully illustrated Booklet and learn how it can be removed at home without operation, pain or danger. It costs you much information and advice that is free. I am able to submit to this dangerous operation today. It may save you operation later on or years of needless suffering. W. T. B. LABORATORY, 055 Minty Blk., Battle Creek, Mich.

Ends Stomach Trouble Banishes Tape-Worm. No matter how long you have suffered, how much you have doctored—how many times you have been told your case is incurable, I positively guarantee that my special treatment will end the worst case of stomach trouble (except cancer) and expel any tape-worm. I make no charge for the treatment. You take the risk, you gain. You must get results or you are out nothing. Write me another minute—send me your name and address today and get FREE TRIAL by return mail. Be sure to give age. Walter A. Ross, Box JP-64, Milwaukee, Wis.

CHINESE Good Luck Ring. [illegible] This Mystic Ring, Symbol of Good Health, Happiness, Long Life [illegible] ed upon with [illegible] reverence by [illegible] for centuries. It is reported [illegible] them to be almost uncanny in its power to bring Luck, Riches, Success in Love, Health and Happiness. Brings Fanny Brice Ziegfield Follies Star, $2,000.00 in 48 Hours. This famous stage beauty and popular idol [illegible] eight hours after I put on my Chinese Good Luck Ring I received a check for $2000.00. It was a most unexpected present. I call it the best of all luck pieces," says a girl who had been out of work over a year. Another writes: "Only three days after he put his ring on [illegible] work for the months previous. Job the most desirable in the line of the fad of the hour in fashionable New York [illegible] position. Get your Chinese Good Luck Ring at once and send one to some friend who has been unfortunate. Send No Money. Don't send a penny. Just your name, address and ring size. We will send you a solid Sterling Silver Chinese Good Luck Ring at once by parcel post. When you receive the ring, send us $1.00 plus a few cents postage charge. Then wear the ring for one month. If it does not bring you the best of luck or you are in any way dissatisfied, return the ring to us and your money will be promptly refunded. CHING LING FOO Room 1011 [illegible] So. Clark St., CHICAGO, ILLINOIS.

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WITTE Log Saw. CUTS 'EM UP! OUR BEST AND BIGGEST OUTFIT. Saws $15 to $60—Rig, complete, ready to run—Powerful Engine—Lever Control—Lifetime Guarantee—Catalog Free. NOW $65.00 F.O.B. K.C. WITTE ENGINE WORKS From Pittsburgh $70. 610 Oakland Avenue, Kansas City, Missouri. 2610 Empire Building, Pittsburgh, Pennsylvania.

GOITRE Pay When Well. I have an honest, proven remedy for goitre (big neck). It checks the growth at once, reduces the enlargement, stops pain and distress and relieves in a little while. Pay when well. Tell your friends about this. Write me at once. DR. ROCK, Dept. 98 Box 737, Milwaukee, Wis.

THE BLIND MAN'S EYES

By William MacHarg and Edwin Balmer

Copyright 1916, Little, Brown & Co.

Continued From Last Week.

CHAPTER X.

The Blind Man's Eyes.

Half an hour later, Connery unlocked the door of Eaton's compartment, entered and closed the door behind him. He had brought Eaton's traveling bag and put it down.

"You understand," said the conductor, "that when a train is stalled by a storm like this it is considered as if under way. So I have local police authority and I haven't exceeded my rights in putting you under arrest."

"Oh, I don't doubt that I have questioned your right," Eaton answered pleasantly. "I thought you might question it before. I'm going to search you. Are you going to make trouble or shall I ask for help?"

"I'll help you," Eaton took off his coat and vest and handed them to the conductor put them on a chair, the conductor put them on a chair, while he felt over his prisoner for weapons or other concealed objects. Eaton handed him a pocket knife and the keys to his traveling bag, and the conductor found no other keys—from Eaton's pockets. The conductor discovered nothing else. He found no papers or memorandum book—a plain gold watch, a billfold containing several hundred dollars in United States banknotes in the vest. Connery wrote out a receipt for the articles and handed it to his prisoner. When he returned the other articles, the conductor found a small key and in another pocket some torn scraps of the telegram delivered to Eaton in his berth.

"Well, that's the one we had the fuss about in the dining car," Eaton volunteered, as the conductor began fitting the scraps together.

"You forgot to completely destroy it, eh?"

"What was the use?" Eaton took the other's point of view. "You have a copy anyway."

"You might have wanted to get it since the discovery of the murder."

"I guess it's the same thing." The conductor dropped the scraps into his envelope and put it in his pocket. He examined the coat for a tailor's mark.

"That coat was copied by a Chinaman Amoy from the coat I had before. Before the new one was made, I took out the name of the Chinese tailor so it wouldn't be copied," Eaton remarked in explanation of the lack of any mark. Connery handed back the coat, went on and locked the door behind him. Eaton opened his traveling bag and checked over the contents. He could tell that everything in it had been again carefully examined, but nothing more had been taken except the small Chinese-English dictionary; that was now gone. There had been nothing in the bag to betray any other identity than the one he had given. Eaton put the bag away and went back to his seat by the window.

The clear, bright day was drawing toward its dusk; there had been no movement or attempt to move the train all day. About six o'clock, as people began passing forward to the diner, Connery appeared again with a waiter from the dining car bearing a tray with dinner.

"This is 'on' the Department of Justice, Conductor?" Eaton tried to ask lightly.

"The check is a dollar twenty. If you want this, I'll charge it against your money which I have."

"Make it a dollar, forty-five then," Eaton directed. "Remember the waiter."

The black boy grinned and spread the table.

"How is Mr.—" Eaton began.

"Dorne?" Connery put in sharply.

"Thanks," said Eaton. "I understand. How is he?"

Connery did not answer, and with the waiter left him, locking him in again. At ten, Connery came once more with the porter of the car, and the conductor stood by silently while the porter made up the berth. Eaton went to bed with the car absolutely still, with only the wall of snow outside his window and no evidence of any one about but a subdued step occasionally passing his door. Though he had nothing to do all the long, lonely hours of the evening but to think, Eaton lay awake thinking. He understood definitely now that whatever action was to be taken following his admission of his presence at Warden's, a charge of murder or of assault to kill—dependent upon whether Santoine died or seemed likely to recover—would be made against him at the first city they reached after the train had started again. He would be turned over to the police; inquiry would be made; then—he shrank from going further with these thoughts.

The night again was very cold; it was clear, with stars shining; toward midnight wind came; but little snow drifted now, for the cold had frozen a crust. In the morning, from somewhere over the snow-covered country, a man and a boy appeared at the top of the shining bank beside the train. They walked beside the sleepers to the dining car, where, apparently, they disposed of whatever they had brought in the bags they carried; they came back along the cars and then disappeared.

As he watched them, Eaton felt the desperate impulse to escape through the window and follow them; but he knew he surely would be seen; and even if he could get away unobserved, he would freeze; his overcoat and hat had been kept by Connery. The conductor came after a time and let in the porter, who unmade the berth and carried away the linen; and later, Connery came again with the waiter bringing breakfast. He had brought a magazine, which he dropped upon the sat beside Eaton; and he stood by until Eaton had breakfasted and the dishes were carried away.

"Want to talk yet?" he asked.

"No."

"Is there anything else you want?" he asked.

"I'd like to see Miss Santoine."

Connery turned away.

"You will tell Miss SantoineI have something I want to say to her?" Eaton asked more definitely.

Connery turned back. "If you've anything to say, tell it to me," he bade curtly.

"It will do no good to tell it to you. Will you tell her what I asked?"

"No," said Connery.

At noon, when they brought Eaton's luncheon, he repeated his request and was again refused; but less than an hour afterward Connery came to his door again, and behind Connery, Eaton saw Harriet Santoine and Avery. Eaton jumped up, and as he saw the girl's pale face, the color left his own.

"Miss Santoine has asked to speak to you," Connery announced; and he admitted Harriet Santoine and Avery, and himself remaining outside in the aisle, closed the door upon them.

"How is your father?" Eaton asked the girl.

"He seems just the same; at least, I can't see any change, Mr. Eaton." She said something in a low tone to Avery, who nodded; then she sat down opposite Eaton, and Avery seated himself on the arm of the seat beside her.

"Can Dr. Sinclair see any difference?" Eaton asked.

"Dr. Sinclair will not commit himself except to say that so far as he can tell, the indications are favorable. He seems to think—" The girl choked; but when she went on, her blue eyes were very bright and her lips did not tremble. "Dr. Sinclair seems to think, Mr. Eaton, that Father was found just in time, and that whatever chance he has for recovery came from you. Mr. Avery, and I had passed by the berth; other people had gone by. Sometimes Father had insomnia and wouldn't get to sleep till late in the morning; so I—and Mr. Avery too—would have left him undisturbed until noon. Dr. Sinclair says that if he had been left as long as that, he would have had no chance at all for life."

"He has a chance then, now?"

"Yes; but we don't know how much. The change Dr. Sinclair is expecting may be either for better or worse. I—I wanted you to know, Mr. Eaton, that I recognize—that the chance Father may have came through you, and that I am trying to think of you as the one who gave him the chance."

The warm blood flooded Eaton's face, and he bowed his head. She, then, was not wholly hostile to him; she had not been completely convinced by Avery.

"What was it you wanted to tell Miss Santoine?" Avery challenged.

"What did Miss Santoine want to tell me?"

"What she has just told you."

Eaton thought for a moment. The realization that had come to him just now that something had kept the girl from condemning him as Avery and Connery had condemned him, and that somehow, for some reason, she must have been fighting within herself today and last night against the proof of his guilt, flushed him with gratitude and changed the attitude he had thought it was going to be necessary for him to take in this talk with her. As he looked up, her eyes met his; then she looked quickly away. Avery moved impatiently and repeated his question:

"What was it you wanted to say?"

"Are they looking for any one, Miss Santoine—any one besides me in connection with the attack upon your father?"

She glanced at Avery and did not answer. Avery's eyes narrowed. "We are quite satisfied with what we have been doing," he answered.

"Then they are not looking, Miss Santoine!"

Her lips pressed together, and again it was Avery who answered. "We have not said so."

"I must assume it, then," Eaton said to the girl without regarding Avery. "I have been watching as well as I could since they shut me up here, and I have listened, but I haven't found any evidence that anything more is being done. So I'm obliged to assume that nothing is being done. The few people who know about the attack on your father are so convinced and satisfied that I am the one who did it that they aren't looking any further. Among the people moving about on the train, the—the man who made the attack is being allowed to move about; he could even leave the train, if he could do so without being seen and was willing to take his chance in the snow; and when the train goes on, he certainly will leave it!"

Harriet Santoine turned questioningly to Avery again.

"I am not asking anything of you, you see," Eaton urged. "I'm not asking you to let me go or to give me any—any increase of liberty which might make it possible for me to escape. I—I'm only warning you that Mr. Avery and the conductor are making a mistake; and you don't have to have any faith in me or any belief that I'm telling the truth when I say that I didn't do it! I'm only warning you, Miss Santoine, that you mustn't let them stop looking! Why, if I had done it, I might very likely have had an accomplice whom they are going to let escape. It's only common sense, you see."

"That is what you wanted to say?" Avery asked.

"That is it," Eaton answered.

"We can go, then, Harriet."

But she made no move to go. Her eyes rested upon Eaton steadily; and while he had been appealing to her, a flush had come to her cheeks and faded away and come again and again with her impulses as he spoke.

"If you didn't do it, why don't you help us?" she cried.

"Help you?"

"Yes; tell us who you are and what you are doing? Why did you take the train because Father was on it, if you didn't mean any harm to him? Why don't you tell us where you are going or where you have been or what you have been doing? What did your appointment with Mr. Warden mean? And why, after he was killed, did you disappear until you followed Father on this train? Why can't you give the name of anybody you know or tell us of any one who knows about you?"

Eaton sank back against the seat away from her, and his eyes shifted to Avery standing ready to go, and then fell.

"I might ask you in return," Eaton said, "why you thought it worth while, Miss Santoine, to ask so much about myself when you first met me and before any of this had happened? You were not so much interested then in me personally as that; and it was not because you could have suspected I had been Mr. Warden's friend; for when the conductor charged that, it was a complete surprise to you."

"No; I did not suspect that."

"Then why were you curious about me?"

Before Avery could speak or even make a gesture, Harriet seemed to some to a decision. "My Father asked me to," she said.

"Your father? Asked you to do what?"

"To find out about you."

"Why?"

As she hesitated, Avery put his hand upon her shoulder as though warning her to be still; but she went on, after only an instant.

"I promised Mr. Avery and the conductor," she said, "that if I saw you I would listen to what you had to say but would not answer questions without their consent; but I seem already to have broken that promise. I have been wondering, since we have found out what we have about you, whether Father could possibly have suspected that you were Mr. Warden's friend; but I am quite sure that was not the original reason for his inquiring about you. My Father thought he recognized your voice, Mr. Eaton, when you were speaking to the conductor about your tickets. He thought he ought to know who you were. He knew that some time and somewhere he had been near you before, and had heard you speak; but he could not tell where or when. And neither Mr. Avery nor I could tell him who you were; so he asked us to find out. I do not know whether, after we had described you to Father, he may have connected you with Mr. Warden or not; but that could not have been in his mind at first."

Eaton had paled; Avery had seemed about to interrupt her, but watching Eaton, he suddenly had desisted.

"You and Mr. Avery?" Eaton repeated. "He sent you to find out about me?"

"Sent me—in this case—more than Mr. Avery; because he thought it would be easier for me to do it." Harriet had reddened under Eaton's gaze. "You understand, Mr. Eaton, it was—was entirely impersonal with me. My Father, being blind, is obliged to use the eyes of others—mine, for one; he has trained me to see for him ever since we used to take walks together when I was a little girl, and he has made me learn to tell him what I see in detail, in the way that he would see it himself; and for helping him to see other things on which I might be unable to report so definitely and clearly, he has Mr. Avery. He calls us his eyes, sometimes; and it was only—only because I had been commissioned to find out about you that I was obliged to show so much curiosity."

"I understand," said Eaton quietly. "Your report to your father, I suppose, convinced him that he had been mistaken in thinking he knew my voice."

"No—not that. He knew that he had heard it; for sounds have so much meaning to him that he never neglects or forgets them, and he carries in his mind the voices of hundreds of different people and almost never makes a mistake among them. It did make him surer that you were not any one with whose voice he ought to have been familiar, but only some one whom he had heard say something—a few words or sentences, maybe—under conditions which impressed your voice upon his mind. And he told Mr. Avery so, and that has only made Mr. Avery and the conductor more certain that you must be the—one. And since you will not tell—"

"To tell would only further confirm them—"

"What do you mean?"

"I would mean they would be more ctreain it was I who—" Eaton, as he blundered with the words and checked himself, looked up apprehensively at Avery; but Avery, if he had thought that it was worth while to let this conversation go on in the expectation that Eaton might let slip something which could be used against himself, now had lost that expectation.

"Come, Harry," he said.

Harriet arose, and Eaton got up as she did and stood as she went toward the door.

"You said Mr. Avery and the conductor believe—" he began impulsively, in answer to the something within him which was urging him to know, to make certain, how far Harriet Santoine believed him to have been concerned in the attack upon her father. And suddenly he found that he did not need to ask. He knew; and with this sudden realization he all at once understood why she had not been convinced in spite of the conviction of the others—why, as, flushing and paling, she had just now talked with him, her manner had been a continual denial of the suspicion against him.

To Avery and to Connery the attack upon Santoine was made a vital and important thing by the prominence of Santoine and their own responsibility toward him, but after all there was nothing surprising in there having been an attack. Even to Harriet Santoine it could not be a matter of surprise; she knew—she must know—that the father whom she loved and thought of as the best of men, could not have accomplished all he had done without making enemies; but she could conceive of an attack upon him being made only by some one roused to insane and unreasoning hate against him or by some agent wicked and vile enough to kill for profit. She could not conceive of its having been done by a man whom, little as she had known him, she had liked, with whom she had chatted and laughed upon terms of equality. The accusation of the second telegram had overwhelmed her for a time, and had driven her from the defense of him which she had made after he had admitted his connection with Gabriel Warden; but now, Eaton felt, the impulse in his favor had returned. She must have talked over with her father many times the matter of the man whom Warden had determined to befriend; and plainly she had become so satisfied that he deserved consideration rather than suspicion that Connery's identification of Eaton now was to his advantage. Harriet Santoine could not yet answer the accusation of the second telegram against him, but— in reason or out of reason—her feelings refused acceptance of it.

It was her feelings that were controlling her now, as suddenly she faced him, flushed and with eyes suffused, waiting for the end of the sentence he could not finish. And as his gaze met hers, he realized that life—the life that held Harriet Santoine, however indefinite the interest might be that she had taken in him—was dearer to him than he had thought.

Avery had reached the door, holding it open for her to go out. Suddenly Eaton tore the handle from Avery's grasp, slammed the door shut upon him and braced his foot against it. He would be able to hold it thus for several moments before they could force it open.

"Miss Santoine," he pleaded, his voice hoarse with his emotion, "for God's sake, make them think what they are doing before they make a public accusation against me—before they charge me with this to others not on this train! I can't answer what you asked; I can't tell you now about myself; there is a reason—a fair and honest reason, and one which means life or death to me. It will not be merely accusation they make against me—it will be my sentence! I shall be sentenced before I am tried—condemned without a chance to defend myself! That is the reason I could not come forward after the murder of Mr. Warden. I could not have helped him—or aided in the pursuit of his enemies—if I had appeared; I merely would have been destroyed myself! The only thing I could hope to accomplish has been in following my present course—which, I swear to you, has had no connection with the attack upon your father. What Mr. Avery and Connery are planning to do to me, they cannot undo. They will merely complete the outrage and injustice already done me—of which Mr. Warden spoke to his wife—and they will not help your father. For God's sake, keep them from going further!"

Her color deepened, and for an instant, he thought he saw full belief in him growing in her eyes; but if she could not accept the charge against him, neither could she consciously deny it, and the hands she had been pressing together suddenly dropped.

"I—I'm afraid nothing I could say would have much effect on them, knowing as little about—about you as I do!"

They dashed the door open then—silenced and overwhelmed him; and they took her from the room and left him alone again. But there was something left with him which they could not take away; for in the moment he had stood alone with her and passionately pleading, something had passed between them—he could give no name for it, but he knew that Harriet Santoine never could think of him again without a stirring of her pulses which drew her toward him. And through the rest of the lonely day and through the sleepless night, he treasured this and thought of it again and again.

The following morning the relieving snowplows arrived from the East, and Eaton felt it was the beginning of the end for him. He watched from his window men struggling in the snow about the forward end of the train; then the train moved forward past the shoveled and trampled snow where rock and pieces of the snowplow were piled beside the track—stopped, waited; finally it went on again and began to take up its steady progress.

The attack upon Santoine having taken place in Montana, Eaton thought that he would be turned over to the police somewhere within that state, and he expected it would be done at the first stop; but when the train slowed at Simons, he saw the town was nothing more than a little hamlet beside a side-track. They surely could not deliver him to the village authorities here. The observation car and the Santoine car were uncoupled here and the train made up again with the Santoine car as the last car of the train and the observation car ahead of it. This, evidently, was to stop the passing of passengers through the Santoine car. Did it mean that the change in Santoine's condition which Dr. Spencer had been expecting had taken place and was for the worse? Eaton would have liked to ask about this of Connery, whom he saw standing outside his window and keeping watch upon him during the switching of the cars; but he knew that the conductor would not answer him.

He rang, instead for the porter and asked him for a railway folder, and when this had been brought, he opened it to the map of the railroad and checked off the names of the towns they would pass through. Nearly all the names set in the bold-face letters which denoted the cities and larger towns ahead of them were, he found, toward the eastern end of the state; the nearest—and the one, therefore, at which he thought he would be given up—was several hours away. At long intervals the train passed villages all but buried in the snow; the inhabitants of these, gathered at the stations, stared in on him as they looked in on any other passenger; and at each of these stops Connery stood outside his window guarding against possibility of his escape. Each time, too, that the train slowed, the porter unlocked the door of the compartment, opened it and stood waiting until the train had regained its speed; plainly they were taking no chances of his dropping from the window.

Early in the afternoon, as they approached the town whose name in bold-face had made him sure that it was the one where he would be given to the police, Eaton rang for the porter again.

"Will you get me paper and an envelope?" he asked.

The negro summoned the conductor.

"You want to write?" Connery asked.

"Yes."

"You understand that anything you write must be given to me unsealed."

"That's satisfactory to me. I don't believe that, even though it is unsealed, you'll take it upon yourself to read it."

The conductor looked puzzled, but sent the porter for some of the stationery the railroad furnished for passengers. The negro brought paper and pen and ink, and set up the little table in front of Eaton; and when they had left him and had locked the door, Eaton wrote:

Miss Santoine:

The questions—all of them—that you and others have asked me you are going to find answered very soon—within a few hours, it may be, certainly within a few days—though they are not going to be answered by me. When they are answered, you are going to think me the most despicable kind of a man; you are not going to doubt, then—for the answers will not let you doubt—that I was the one who hurt your father. You, and every one else, are going to feel—not only because of that, but because of what you will learn about me—that nothing that may happen to me will be more than I justly deserve.

I don't seem to care very much what people other than you may think; as the time grows nearer, I feel that I care less and less about that; but I do care very much—and more and more—that you are going to think of me in this way. It is very hard for me to know that you are going to regret that you ever let me talk with you in the friendly way you did, or that you let me walk beside you on the station platform at Spokane, and that you are going to shrink with horror when you recollect that you let me touch you and put my hand upon your arm. I feel that you do not yet believe that it was I who attacked your father; and I ask you—even in face of the proof which you are so soon to receive—not to believe it. I took this train—

He stopped writing, recollecting that the letter was to be given to Connery unsealed and that Connery might read it; he scratched out the sentence he had begun; then he thought a moment and went on:

I ask you not to believe that. More than that, I ask you—when you learn who I am—still to believe in me. I don't ask you to defend me against others; you could not do that, for you will see no one who will not hate and despise me. But I beg of you, in all honesty and faith, not to let yourself feel as they do toward me. I want you to believe—

He stopped again, but not because he felt that Harriet Santoine would not believe what he was asking her to believe; instead, it was because he knew she would. Mechanically he opened his traveling bag and got out a cigar, bit off the end and forgetting in his absorption to light it, puffed and sucked at it. The future was sure ahead of him; he foresaw it plainly, in detail even, for what was happening to him was only the fulfillment of a threat which had been over him ever since he landed at Seattle. He was going out of life—not only Harriet Santoine's life, but all life, and the letter he was writing would make Harriet Santoine believe his death to have been an act of injustice, of cruelty. She could not help but feel that she herself had been in a way instrumental in his death, since it was the accusation of violence against her father which was going to show who he was and so condemn him. Dared he, dying, leave a sting like that in the girl's life?

He continued to puff at the unlighted cigar; then, mechanically, he struck a match to light it. As the match flared up, he touched it to the sheet on which he had been writing, held the paper until the written part was all consumed, and dropped it on the floor of the car, smiling down at it wryly and grimly. He would go out of Harriet Santoine's life as he had come into it—no, not that, for he had come into it as one who excited in her a rather pleasing doubt and curiosity, but he would go out of it as a man whom she must hate and condemn; to recall him would be only painful to her, so that she would try to kill within her all memory of him.

As he glanced to the window, he saw that they were passing through the outskirts of some place larger than any they had stopped at before; and realizing that this must be the place he had picked out on the map as the one where they would give him to the police, he closed his traveling bag and made ready to go with them. The train drew into the station and stopped; the porter, as it slowed, had unlocked and opened the door of his compartment, and he saw Connery outside upon the platform; but this was no different from their procedure at every stop. Several people got on the train here; others got off; so Connery, obviously, was not preventing those who had been on the train when Santoine was struck, from leaving it now. Eaton, as he saw Connery make the signal for the train to go ahead, sank back suddenly, conscious of the suspense he had been under.

He got out the railroad folder and looked ahead to the next town where he might be given up to the authorities; but when they rolled into this in the late afternoon the proceedings were no different. Eaton could not understand. He saw by studying the time-table that some time in the night they would pass the Montana state line into North Dakota. Didn't they intend to deliver him to the state authorities in Montana?

When the waiter brought his supper, Connery came with him.

"You wrote something today?" the conductor asked.

"I destroyed it."

Connery looked keenly around the compartment. "You brought me two envelopes; there they are. You brought three sheets of paper; here are two, and there's what's left of the other on the floor.."

Connery seemed satisfied.

"Why haven't you jailed me?" Eaton asked.

"We're waiting to see how things go with Mr. Santoine."

"Has he been conscious?"

Connery did not answer; and through the conductor's silence Eaton sensed suddenly what the true condition of affairs must be. To give him up to the police would make public the attack upon Santoine; and until Santoine either died or recovered far enough to be consulted by them, neither Avery nor Connery—nor Connery's superiors, apparently—dared to take the responsibility of doing this. So Eaton would be carried along to whatever point they might reach when Santoine died or became fully conscious. Where would that be? Clear to Chicago?

It made no material difference to him, Eaton realized, whether the police took him in Montana or Chicago, since in either case recognition of him would be certain in the end; but in Chicago this recognition must be immediate, complete, and utterly convincing.

The next day the weather had moderated, or—here in North Dakota—it had been less severe; the snow was not deep except in the hollows, and on the black, wind-swept farmlands sprouts of Winter wheat were faintly showing. The train was traveling steadily and faster than its regular schedule; it evidently was running as a special, some other train taking the ordinary traffic; it halted now only at the largest cities. In the morning it crossed into Minnesota; and in the late afternoon, slowing, it rolled into some large city which Eaton knew must be Minneapolis or St. Paul. All day he had listened for sounds in the Santoine car, but had heard nothing; the routine which had been established to take care of him had gone on through the day, and he had seen no one but Connery and the negro, and his questions to them had been unanswered.

The car here was uncoupled from the train and picked up by a switch engine; as dusk fell, Eaton, peering out of his window, could see that they had been left lying in the railroad yards; and about midnight, awakening in his berth, he realized that the car was still motionless. He could account for this stoppage in their progress only by some change in the condition of Santoine. Was Santoine sinking, so that they no longer dared to travel? Was he, perhaps—dead?

No sounds came to him from the car to confirm Eaton in any conclusion; there was nothing to be learned from any one outside the car. A solitary man, burly and alert, paced quietly back and forth below Eaton's window. He was a guard stationed to prevent any escape while the car was motionless in the yard.

Eaton lay for a long time, listening for other sounds and wondering what was occurring—or had occurred—at the other end of his car. Toward morning he fell asleep.

To Be Continued.

The Arabs have a proverb that, after whistling, the mouth is not purified for forty days. They regard it as the most unlucky sign that can emanate from human lips.

STATEMENT OF THE OWNERSHIP, MANAGEMENT, CIRCULATION, ETC., REQUIRED BY THE ACT OF CONGRESS OF AUGUST 24, 1912, of The Toledo Blade, published weekly at Toledo, Ohio, for April 1st, 1922.

State of Ohio, } ss:
County of Lucas }

Before me, a notary public in and for the state and county aforesaid, personally appeared H. S. Talmadge, who, having been duly sworn according to law, deposed and says that he is business manager of The Toledo Blade Company and that the following is, to the best of his knowledge and belief, a true statement of the ownership, management (and if a daily paper, the circulation,) etc., of the aforesaid publication for the date shown in the above caption, required by the Act of August 24, 1912, embodied in section 443, Postal Laws and Regulations, printed on the reverse of this form, towit:

1. That the names and addresses of the publisher, editor, managing editor and business managers are: Publisher, The Toledo Blade Co., Toledo. Editorial Manager, N. C. Wright, Toledo, Ohio; Managing Editor, F. M. Parkison, Toledo, Ohio; Executive Editor, Tatterson, Toledo, Ohio; Business Manager, H. S. Talmadge, Toledo, Ohio.

2. That the owners are: (Give names and addresses of individual owners, or, if a corporation, give its name and the names and addresses of stockholders owning or holding 1 per cent or more of the total amount of stock.) The Home Insurance and Trust Company, Los Angeles, California, Executor of the Last Will and Testament of Edmund Locke, deceased, Hollywood, California; Charles Locke, of Portland, Maine; Hollis D. Locke, New York City, N. Y.; Barton Smith, of Toledo, Ohio, as Trustee under the Last Will and Testament of Martha H. Locke, deceased. The beneficiaries being the wife and family of Edmund Locke, deceased, of Beverly Hills, California; Charles Locke, of Portland, Maine; Hollis D. Locke, and the residuary legatees being the grandchildren of said Martha H. Locke, namely, Martha Huntington, of New York; Dorothea Renee Locke, of Portland, Maine; Martha Louise Locke, of Beverly Hills, California; Robin Carr Locke, of Beverly Hills, California, and Edmund Locke, of Beverly Hills, California. Barton Smith, of Toledo, Ohio, as Trustee under the deed of Martha H. Locke, deceased, the beneficiaries being the children of Edmund Locke, deceased, of Beverly Hills, California. Barton Smith, H. S. Talmadge and Maurice Allen, of Toledo, Ohio, as Trustees under the Last Will and Testament of Robinson Locke, deceased, the beneficiaries being Martha H. Locke, of New York City, N. Y.; Martha Elizabeth Locke Baker, of New York City; Dorothea Renee Locke, of Portland, Maine; Martha Louise Locke, Robin Carr Locke and Edmund Locke, of Beverly Hills, California.

3. That the known bondholders, mortgagees and other security holders owning or holding 1 per cent or more of total amount of bonds, mortgages or other securities are: None.

4. That the two paragraphs next above, giving the names of the owners, stockholders, and security holders, if any, contain not only the list of stockholders and security holders as they appear upon the books of the company, but also in cases where the stockholder or security holder appears upon the books of the company as trustee or in any other fiduciary relation, the name of the person or corporation for whom such trustee is acting, is given; also that the said two paragraphs contain statements embracing affiant's full knowledge and belief as to the circumstances and conditions under which stockholders and security holders who do not appear upon the books of the company as trustees, hold stock and securities in a capacity other than that of a bona fide owner; and this affiant has no reason to believe that any other person, association or corporation has any interest direct or indirect in the said stock, bonds, or other securities than as so stated by him.

5. That the average number of copies of each issue of this publication sold or distributed, through the mails or otherwise to paid subscribers during the six months preceding the date shown above is—(This information is required from daily publications only.)

H. S. TALMADGE,
Business Manager.

Sworn to and subscribed before me this first day of April, 1922.
(Seal) F. E. COTTRELL.
(My commission expires June 16th, '24.)

FASHIONS BY MARTHA HOLDEN

FASHION'S COOKING CLASS

Ten little aprons hanging on a line
9875 took the first one
And then there were nine.
8619 came in—thought she was late
Grabbed off a pretty one
And then there were eight.
9626 had bread to leaven
Chose the next one
And then there were seven.
9941 had pudding to mix
Took off another one
And then there were six.
1131 on pie will thrive
Selected a neat one
And then there were five.
1062 bakes cakes galore
Picked a checkered one
And then there were four.
1161 helped to oversee
Carried off a flowered one
And then there were three.
1101 made barley duc (dew)
Liked the plain one
And then there were two.
1099 said, "well done,"
Chose the striped one
And then there was one.
9600 enjoyed the fun
Took the last one
And then there were none.

No. 1062—Ladies' House Dress—Cut in sizes 36, 40 and 44 inches bust measure. Size 36 requires 4 yards 36-inch material with 4¾ yards binding.

No. 1161—Ladies' Apron—Cut in sizes 36, 40 and 44 inches bust measure. Size 36 requires 2½ yards 32-inch material with 4⅝ yards binding.

No. 1101—Ladies' Apron—Cut in sizes 36, 40 and 44 inches bust measure. Size 40 requires 3⅛ yards 36-inch material with ¾ yard 24-inch contrasting.

No. 1099—Ladies' House Dress—Cut in sizes 36, 38, 40, 42 and 44 inches bust measure. Size 36 requires 3⅜ yards 36-inch material with ½ yard 36-inch contrasting.

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TOLEDO WEEKLY BLADE, Toledo, Ohio

TOLEDO BLADE

PUBLISHED WEEKLY.

D. R. Locke's (Nasby's) Newspaper

TOLEDO BLADE CO., Publishers, Toledo, Ohio.

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THURSDAY, APRIL 6, 1922.

Some people talk about human nature as if they were only distantly related to it.

Fairness suggests it be said of Senator Lodge that he never performs like a gust of wind.

When one hasn't anything on one's mind the best thing is to get it off as soon as possible.

Restriction of immigration looks more important than birth control.

Lima Beane says so far as he is concerned "ready money" means that it is ready to leave.

Wets are fond of quoting prominent men now dead as being in favor of liquor. But millions killed by liquor left no message.

Mr. Bryan is entitled to his religious faith. Many men haven't any.

Public sentiment is always loaded. It is only a question of somebody touching the trigger.

Humility is a mighty fine feeling to have, but we prefer acquiring it through introspection and self-analysis. Nobody wants humility thrust upon him.

Farming is the noblest work there is. Nothing could be more majestic than occupying the position of Nature's hired man.

Photographers no longer tell people to look pleasant. No wonder. They tried it for years, without any success.

If we don't leave posterity anything else we should hand down a few foolproof speed regulations.

Light wine would make a splendid disguise for 40-H. P. booze.

It's easy to make a man believe he is sick but hard to convince him he is crazy.

One failure may mean no more than that success is just around the next corner.

It doesn't give a bootlegger any higher moral rating to run a drug-store as a sideline.

"This Way Out" sometimes is more alluring than the word "welcome" on the doormat.

Cackling is the hen's way of laughing at the egg trust.

In planning to live a century, diet and grade crossings should be kept in mind.

No complaint is ever heard against the high cost of divorce.

Running away from work is an unprofitable form of exercise.

That recent Maine elections indicated political normalcy, with a slight increased majority.

Secretary Hughes has a way of telling the truth that make a 100 per cent liar look cheap.

There is one striking difference between the four-power pact and Mr. Wilson's Versailles treaties. The four-power pact got across.

It is easier to get along with disagreeable weather than with disagreeable people.

Accepting the theory that microbes live on money, one wonders how many of them can starve to death on a ruble at present exchange rates.

LaFollette's speech against the treaty, cut short by the rules, was to have been "the greatest effort of his life." Nonsense; keeping still is that man's greatest effort.

Nobody can say that girls of 40 years ago would not have enjoyed the opportunities for display afforded by short skirts.

Self-determination is a seed that is easy to sow but the yield is hard to harvest.

In times gone by a mixture of sulphur and molasses took the Spring joy out of many young hearts. The world is getting better.

If life were all roses the people would yearn for a few thorns to break the monotony.

Emma Goldman insists that she is still an anarchist. Which explains why she isn't still.

Young people of former days were at a great disadvantage in not having telephones with which to patch up their lovers' quarrels. Sometimes wounds had to be nursed for days, in danger of becoming ripened grievances.

When it comes the millennium will be picked at by people who are always looking for ulterior motives.

In California murder cases the jury seems to suffer most.

Self control is a simple matter of looking the early strawberries over and then ordering a pound of prunes.

"Of all fish, the carp has the largest brain." If that is true it is absurd to expect much from the sucker.

"A Paris dispatch says the new style makes no provision for corset space." Well, the corset never did have enough room to turn around in.

People want to know "what's good for a cold," when something that is bad for a cold would do them more good.

Spring hats used to be purchased for Easter, but in the calendar of the milliners January is Spring.

After all, complexion is the greatest alliance, foreign or domestic. "Birds of a feather flock together."

Awakened Prosperity

The country is recovering from its industrial ills. The fact is indisputable. It shows in the reports of workers employed, in the totals of building permits, in the quieting of the unrest and complaints of the agricultural districts, in the advance of security prices. Most encouraging of all these signs and portents is the more hopeful statements of business men.

The index of commodity price indicates an upward movement, the moving influence of which is probably the rise in corn and wheat. The production of pig iron has noticeably increased. The steel mills are operating at about 60 per cent of their capacity. Railroads have recently placed orders for rolling stock, the materials for which must be supplied by several industries. The volume of building permits is about twice what it was at this season last year. Every rise in the security markets in 1921 was followed by slumps which took prices back practically to the basic levels reached after the beginning of the period of depression. The advances in the last month have displayed a decided tendency to hold.

Europe continues to send out gloomy news as regards business. Yet the exchange situation is plain proof that Europe is in far better shape than a year ago. The pound sterling that was worth $3.18 has touched $4.40 this month. The French franc that was worth less than six cents is worth nearly 10 cents now. The currency of 10 European countries has advanced in value in the last 12 months. Germany, alone of the principal nations has experienced a decline in exchange values. These improvements have had an influence on our own business situation. At the same time, America has gone far toward creating her own prosperity—much farther than many students of economics were willing to admit was possible.

It has been said that mankind learns nothing from history. Yet we have had a notable example of a lesson learned. In the years immediately following the panic of 1893 the national spirit was one of cynicism. Few people believed in the country as a land of great opportunity. Most people believed that the prosperity of the cycle previous to 1893 was without solidity, that it had the hollowness and the fictitiousness of a prairie town boom. This cynicism did not show itself again in 1920 and 1921. The faith in the country was as strong as a stone wall. It was assumed and rightly, that the bad business weather could not last. The sun was envisioned while yet the storm was raging.

The faith in America is justified with almost every day that we progress into Spring.

The Sphinx Watches

There seemed to be an anacronism of centuries in the news that the king of England had sent congratulations to the new king of Egypt. There has been no king of Egypt for nearly 2,500 years, and kings of England are new and modern when compared to the old Nile dynasties. Yet by act of the younger land the older one has once more a king.

But the new sovereign is not an Egyptian as the old Pharaohs knew Egyptians. Ahmed Fuad Pasha is a Turkish name suggesting Arabic blood. The Copts who represent the old Egyptians, the fellahs whose faces recall the monuments, when they look up from their labors on the field and river, are not to furnish the new monarch with the ancient title.

Pharaoh Psamoeticus was overthrown by Cambyses the Persian, and since that time Greek and Roman, Arab and Turk, Frenchman and Briton, have had periods of power. Each one of these, in his time, seemed lasting and secure forever, but he was not. And it seems doubtful that any unheard of princeling of alien stock is likely to continue where mighty empires were broken.

Egypt is a land in which kings worshiped bulls and stars and spirits and idols and also themselves, and wrote inscriptions on their tombs to deceive the divine judge Osiris by claiming impossible virtues. It is a land of the dead which has never been fully alive, as mysterious and as contradictory and as shadowy as its own piled tombs. The British dominion goes as the harsher rule of older empires departed, but there is only one ruler in Egypt, the sole sovereign of its implacable and immortaly dynasty, the Sphinx.

Marsh Noises

Many years ago first-grade and second-grade children knew the song:

"Twenty froggies went to school
Down beside a rushy pool."

The whole song was a fascinating and intimate account of Master Bullfrog and his training of the swimmers and divers and whistlers and croakers.

Memory of the old song makes anyone wonder where the croakers of the human family learned their Dismal Swamp song. The noise of the complainers, the critics, the whiners, the prudes and the Pharisees, has become so great as to drown the whir of traffic or the roar of industry.

Our schools, the best the world ever saw, are under continual pettifogging attacks. Our churches, never so devoted to the entire task which properly belongs to religion, a task of two worlds, are being unfavorably compared to the churches of the witch-hanging Puritan or the old slaveholding South. Even girls and boys cannot leap with the joy of youth, or wear their hair in the style, or act as the rest of us would be glad to act if we were younger, without disturbing the stagnant marshes and rousing croakings from far and near.

We must admit that the rising generation are not wholly perfect, because the poor young things are the children of their fathers and mothers. We must admit that the teachers and preachers and officials of today are not wholly perfect, because they also are the descendants of their ancestors. But it is high time that the swamp schools should cease to be overcrowded with human pupils suffering from indigestion, rheumatism and curmudgeonism. A criticism has its value, but a croak is pleasing only to a frog.

Not According to Ability

The evasion of personal property taxes has been notorious everywhere in the United States and always. Personal property is difficult to assess. It is easy to conceal Probably no branch of the subject has so concerned students of taxation as the dodging of personal taxes. Innumerable remedies have been suggested and tested, but always the reformers have come out of the same door wherein they went.

In a period of 15 years, the assessed real estate of California increased from $417,000,000 to $791,000,000. In the same period, the assessed personal property decreased from $220,000,000 to $164,000,000. In the year that the assessed real estate had increased to more than a billion dollars, the assessed personal property was listed as worth only $173,000,000. A stranger from Mars, unfamiliar with tax evasion, might have concluded that as California became richer in lands and buildings it became poorer in furniture, vehicles, wearing apparel, money, notes, mortgages, stocks and bonds.

In 1853, the assessed value of real estate in New York reached a billion dollars for the first time. Personal property was set down then as worth $250,000,000. When the three billion mark for real estate was reached, the assessed personal property was listed at only $336,000,000. And this in the city which is the most luxuriously living, which has the greatest accumulation of money and bonds and stocks, of any city in the world!

Time has not bettered the situation, but has made it worse. Public officers have discovered that there is no other cloak to extravagance so effective as the issue of bonds. Tax avoiders have found that they do not have to bother with concealment if they invest in these bonds, virtually all of which are tax-exempt. The supply is endless. The demand is insatiable. Between the bond issuers and the wealthy investors, billions and billions of capital, billions of personal property, is in a form that cannot be levied upon at all for governmental expenses.

The federal Constitution and probably all state constitutions make a point about the necessary uniformity of taxes. Yet in practice there is no such thing as uniformity. One hears of the principle "taxation according to ability to pay." But in the assessment of taxable property, in the collection of taxes, in the public financing of villages and towns and cities and counties and states, it very often happens that the persons with the greatest ability to pay taxes actually pay very little. In one city is a millionaire whose income is $4,000,000 a year. The man who cares for the millionaire's business is paid $20,000 a year. The employe pays a larger income and personal property tax than the employer. To such extent is tax dodging, illegitimate and legalized, carried.

A Fiat Money Example

A few days ago the American dollar was equivalent in Berlin to 283 German paper marks. In the days before the printing presses worked into the watches of the night to turn out money it required fewer than five marks to equal a dollar. It is the idea of our own fiat money boomers, and they are nearly as active and noisy as their predecessors of 1896, that national happiness and prosperity are in direct proportion to the amount of currency afloat. If that were true then Germany would be next door to paradise. Yet Germany feels as if it were at the antithesis of heaven. The same cablegram which carried the news of a new low record for the mark explained that an industrial crisis was impending, dark and threatening.

There is this about treaties and their ratification by the United States senate. If the treaty is one which we favor it is reasonable that a majority vote should be sufficient to ratify; if we are opposed to it, the constitutional requirement of a two-thirds vote is all right.

Regular church attendants become so hardened to sermons that the preacher has to shoot some mighty sharp darts to get under the hide.

Senators Borah, Johnson, France and LaFollette look pathetically lonesome. If there is a singer among them he ought to start something.

It's coming to a point where we will touch a button a dozen or more times and call it a day.

The fellow who knows it all can tell all he knows in 15 minutes.

NEW YORK TO PERPETUATE FAME OF ROOSEVELT AS NATURALIST

TWO plans for perpetuating the fame of Theodore Roosevelt as a field naturalist and an exemplar of the world of the out of doors are under consideration by the New York State Roosevelt memorial commission. One of these is a proposed new entrance hall of the American museum of natural history in New York city. The other plan provides for the erection of a spacious building for the collections of the state museum in Albany.

The entrance hall in New York city has been planned by the trustees of the museum, in which Colonel Roosevelt had so great an interest and for which he led an expedition to South America. It has been recommended to the state Roosevelt memorial commission.

Prof. Henry Fairfield Osborn, president of the museum, under whose direction the plan for the memorial has been sketched, and who first suggested the memorial, believes there could be no better place than at the main entrance to an exhibition of natural history in the study of which Colonel Roosevelt found so much pleasure and to which he contributed so much of value.

The suggestion made to the state commission is that the state and city construct the central hall of the new eastern facade at the museum, the southern part of which is about to be built. It would cost $2,000,000, and would be the Central Park West and main entrance to the museum and the entrance to the huge African hall which would be built immediately in back of it.

But imposing as this plan is, it would be only part of a general plan conceived by Professor Osborn and supported by city authorities to make the whole square in which the museum is situated and that part of Central Park directly facing it a connected whole, a memorial to the former President.

The city's part also would include the reconstruction of a part of Central Park through the elimination of the lower reservoir and the making of a promenade to connect both the Metropolitan Museum of Art and the Museum of Natural History.

No Protests In This Case.

When Central Park is suggested as the site for anything it usually arouses a storm of protest, but in this case, the park commissioner and the borough president look favorably upon the plan, for in its development it contemplates the restoration to the park of some 90 acres now under water. This amount of space is occupied by the lower reservoir, which will not be needed in a short time, and which could be turned into a meadow or playground.

There is no way now in which the park can be crossed between the two New York city museums, and, as Professor Osborn points out, those on the east side go to the art museum, but seldom visit the natural history museum, while those on the west side seldom see the works of great artists, but are thoroughly familiar with the bony construction of the mastodon. His plan for an intermuseum promenade would enter the park on the east side at Eightieth street, meander past the new south wing of the art museum, the construction of which is already planned, cross the meadow where the reservoir now is, pass the Shakespeare garden, now almost inaccessible, and lead to a wide memorial concourse that would face the center of the new hall.

At the head of this broad path where it straightens out and points directly toward the Roosevelt memorial hall would be a statue of Roosevelt looking down an avenue flanked with trees, across Central Park West to the wide steps of the new hall. As one passed down the avenue the new and imposing facade of the museum, built to conform to the architecture of the present buildings, would spread out.

Central Hall Would Dominate.

The huge central hall, however, would domniate the building. The plan is simple, despite its massiveness, and the front is broken only by three great arches in which are the doors, while on each side of the steps are two carved groups of animals. The frieze over the arches is plain except for two bas reliefs of animals on either end, and bears the inscription in the center.

This building erected by the people of the state and city of New York and dedicated to the memory of Theodore Roosevelt.

The hall rises unbroken to the vaulted roof, and on all sides are to be placed mural paintings of animal life. In the center, directly in line with the central door, the plan calls for a statue of Roosevelt, and at the four corners of the hall are to be four groups of animals representing the wild life of America, Africa, Asia and Europe. They will face the figure in the center, the figure of Bwana Tumbo, as the natives of Africa dubbed Roosevelt, the hunter. One of these figures would probably be the group of elephants now in the museum, of which two were presented by Colonel Roosevelt. He shot the cow elephant and Kermit, his son, shot the baby elephant, which is as big as a fair-sized cow.

African Hall at Rear.

Standing in the center of Roosevelt hall one would catch through a doorway a vista of the great African hall in the rear. This is an elliptical room of unusual size, and with spaces around the side in which would be placed the group exhibits of African animal life. A gallery runs around the top. In its proportions and the representation of a wild life which Colonel Roosevelt found particularly attractive, the room would be, in the opinion of Professor Osborn, most appropriate as an adjunct to the memorial hall.

In it will also be placed some of the gifts which Colonel Roosevelt made to the museum. Although it is not generally known, he began sending things to the museum as far back as 1872, for his interest in the scientific aspect of animal life began even in his boyhood. His diaries on exhibition in the public library show that, and when just entering his teens Roosevelt began to jot down observations with the accuracy of a trained observer. He also made collections of what interested him, wherever he went. His first gift to the museum, carefully indexed in the records, was a bat turtle, a red squirrel and four eggs. In comparison, in 1914, he sent to the museum the skins of 1,074 birds, three birds, 19 eggs and seven nests, the collection of many years. Some prehistoric implements which he had acquired somewhere were sent to the museum in 1916 and 1917, the last entries made after his name.

It was largely because of an interest in the museum by the entire Roosevelt family which led Professor Osborn to suggest the memorial in one of his annual reports, when he stated:

Theodore Roosevelt's father in 1869 brought together the group of men who founded the museum. Theodore Roosevelt himself spent hours of his boyhood in the museum and in the closing years of his life led the museum's expedition to South America and made important contributions not only to our collections but to our scientific publications. This memorial would inspire the youth of America with Roosevelt's great example as a nature lover, naturalist, explorer and exponent of the great lessons which nature has to teach us.

When Colonel Roosevelt was governor of New York he took a deep interest in the collections which had been gathered by the museum at Albany. The museum was one of the departments of the state government about which he never had to be informed, as he was always in touch with its work and made frequent visits to it. He was especially "delighted" one day when the fossil remains of a prehistoric monster found in the ancient rocks of the empire state was named after him. He even had a picture of it, the Pseudoniscus Roosevelti, on his desk in the executive offices in the capitol.

It is proposed to build the memorial museum addition on a hillside slope, fronted by extensive gardens. The site suggested is on property of the city of Albany. The projectors of the museum say that the city council has already expressed its willingness to cede the required land to the state.

An Art Center There.

In the central pavilion would be the museum of art, while at either side are two like units, one for science and one for history, while the long ground facade which lies beneath the encircling terrace is the place for the museum of industry and agriculture.

The park in front provides not only a beautiful outlook, but gardens for botanical and other out-of-door experimentation. In such a structure as this, whether located upon the site chosen or in some other part of the capital city, the activities of the museum along its various proper lines could be carried forward for the benefit of the people of the state, as Colonel Roosevelt desired it should be.

WAIT A MINUTE

BY HOWARD P. WARWICK

UNCLE HENRY says: "A group of scientists are going to Patagonia to see a prehistoric monster. The average person goes to his bootlegger for the same purpose."

Life's Discomforts.

Sitting behind two pairs of ear puffs in a movie theater.

We suppose the girl who ran around with a bare chest all Winter is suffering from the heat this chilly Spring.

France seems to be putting on a good imitation of a spoiled child.

TOWN GOSSIP.

A baby boy was born to Mrs. Hendricks in the hospital and all her neighbors are peeved because they can't run in every few minutes and tell her their respective methods of raising babies.

A scientist predicts that human legs will disappear because we have no use for them. They won't if the silk hosiery makers don't fall asleep.

JIMMY'S ESSAYS

Pipes.

There are a lot of different kinds of pipes but I am writing about the kind you smoke. Papa has one and everybody knows it. Mamma says they can't help it if they can smell. It smells worse when it's lit than when it's not but it smells bad enough then. Mamma doesn't like Papa's pipe because she says he likes it better than he does her. But Papa just laughs and says that the real reason Mamma doesn't like it is because right after they were married she thought it needed cleaning and cleaned it and Papa threw it away. He said he had to but Mamma thought he did it out of spite.

When I grow up I am going to smoke a pipe. Mamma says she'll never let me smoke but she doesn't like for Papa to smoke either and he does so I guess I will. I tried to smoke cornsilk once behind the garage but won't do it agai.. as I got sick and couldn't tell Mamma what was wrong or I'd been sicker. So I guess I'll wait till I grow up to smoke and can stand it.—Jimmy.

UNCLE HENRY'S EPISTLES.

To My Nephew.
Dear Bill:

Say Bill, you ought to hear what your aunt, otherwise known as my wife, is doing now. To make a long story short she is taking swimming lessons. One day I came home to dinner and found neither wife nor dinner. After a careful search of the neighborhood I still failed to find them. So I sat down on the front porch and waited and waited and then waited some more as only a husband knows how to wait.

Finally she arrived on the scene. When I asked her where she had been she refused to tell me so I thought there must be another man in the case. After helping her get the delayed dinner so I would get something to eat she relented and confided that she had taken her first and last swimming lesson.

It seems that she has been afraid of accumulating too much weight and had heard that swimming is good for reducing purposes. So she went to the Y. W. C. A. to learn how. Another reason was that all the fashion magazines carried so many bathing suit pictures that she wanted one and didn't know how to use it. I told her many a bathing suit beauty wouldn't go near the water as long as the sand was comfortable but she said she was aware of her faults and preferred to conceal them in the water than expose them on the sand.

I said she was perfect but she thought it was sarcasm and we had a little disagreement which was not out of the ordinary. After the effects of this had worn away she finished her story. It seems that she went to the swimming instructor and was told how to manipulate her arms and legs while in the water. Quick to learn she soon became letter perfect and was told that the next step was to dive in the water and repeat the movements. She refused to dive for fear she would strike the bottom of the tank with her head. Informed that the water was too deep for that she decided she was afraid of drowning.

At last she gathered up courage to venture in inch by inch at the shallow end of the tank. When her wet feet touched bottom she slipped and fell. Her head went down and she struggled like a whale after being harpooned. When the waves had subsided the instructor rescued her and she resigned from the class. I told her to try again some other time but she said swimming was too moist a sport.

I wouldn't try to change her mind because that would be a hopeless task, almost as hard as teaching her to swim. She claims that there is no fish in her blood and I guess there isn't. I'm the fish in this family. Anyway I am just as well satisfied that she doesn't know how to swim as then she would always be wishing that we could go to Palm Beach in the Winter and I haven't got any kind of a beach salary let alone a Palm Beach one.

Your humble,
Uncle Henry.

Rippling Rhymes

BY WALT MASON

The Spartan

THE Spartan, sorely smitten, kicked up no angry coil, but murmured, "It was written that I should have a boil; and now said boil is growing, its throbbing never stilled, to all the people showing a phophesy fulfilled. I mew not, like a kitten, nor whinney like a mare; things come as they were written, and man must grin and bear." I have a boil that's throbbing with zeal beyond compare, and you may hear me sobbing around a city square. I have no Spartan training to cope with such a plight, and, bitterly complaining, I walk the floor all night. And neighbors come and chide me, and protests wildly make; they hate to live beside me—I keep their cows awake. And peelers come and tell me I'll have to can my wail, or with their clubs they'll quell me and run me off to jail. I'm civilized so vastly, in cotton wool so reared, that every ache seems ghastly and makes me rend my beard. And so I view the Spartan with something like distain, though nothing can dishearten that martyr in his pain. Oh, he is sorely smitten, with boils upon his brow, but says he, "It was written, so why kick up a row?"

WHEN THE SMOKE CLEARED AWAY HE WAS STILL THERE.

Ireland in Columbus Dispatch.

ABE MARTIN

It's jest about got so a senatorial election is our principal circulatin' medium.

Th' cabaret singer at th' Elite Drug Store, burned up last night after backin' int' th' cigar lighter.

JUST FOLKS

BY EDGAR A. GUEST

Weakness

I think that I can stand it when the tulips nod at me,
With the blue skies high above me and the green upon the tree;
I think that I can listen to the robins' cheerful song
And still go about my duty, though the tempter's voice is strong;
But I know that I shall weaken and forsake the haunts of men
When I hear some glad voice shouting that the fishing's good again.

The lure of Spring is mighty and the blossoms on the trees
Have a coaxing way about them and a manner, if you please,
That upsets my stock of courage—but I think I can resist
The urge to drop my burdens, though I'll fidget and I'll twist
And hunger for my freedom, but I know I'll drop my pen
At the first glad indication that the fishing's good again.

I think that I can stand it when the green is on the tree
And the wish to play the loafer starts the wanderlust in me,
But if I am at the window and two boys should chance to stroll
With their poles upon their shoulders to a certain fishing hole,
Then no power on earth can hold me, I shall quit my stuffy den—
For I can't resist temptation when the fishing's good again.

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Twain's "Almost Invisible" Village

Mark Twain wrote a random autobiography from time to time throughout his life, some of which has been published. He employed what he called his "methodless method" of setting down chance observations or recollections as they came to his mind. The following extract is from certain unpublished chapters of the autobiography which appear in Harper's Magazine for February.

I was born the 30th of November, 1835, in the almost invisible village of Florida, Monroe county, Mo. I suppose Florida had less than 300 inhabitants. It had two streets, each a couple of hundred yards long; the rest of the avenues mere lanes, with rail fences and corn fields on either side. Both the streets and the lanes were paved with the same material—tough black mud, in wet times, deep dust in dry.

Most of the houses were of logs—all of them, indeed, except three or four; these latter were frame ones. There was none of brick, and none of stone. There was a log church, with a puncheon floor and slab benches. A puncheon floor is made of logs whose upper surfaces have been chipped flat with the adze. The cracks between the logs were not filled; there was no carpet; consequently, if you dropped anything smaller than a peach it was likely to go through.

The church was perched upon short sections of logs, which elevated it two or three feet from the ground. Hogs slept under there, and whenever the dogs got after them during services the minister had to wait till the disturbance was over. In Winter there was always a refreshing breeze up through the puncheon floor; in Summer there were fleas enough for all.

A slab bench is made of the outside cut of a sawlog, with the bark side down; it is supported on four sticks driven into auger holes at the ends; it has no back, and no cushions. The church was twilighted with yellow tallow candles in tined sconces hung against the walls. Week days, the church was a schoolhouse.

There were two stores in the village. My uncle, John A. Quarles, was proprietor of one of them. It was a very small establishment, with a few rolls of "bit" calicoes on half a dozen shelves, a few barrels of salt mackerel, coffee, and New Orleans sugar behind the counter, stacks of brooms, shovels, axes, hoes, rakes and such things, here and there, a lot of cheap hats, bonnets and tinware strung on strings and suspended from the walls; and at the other end of the room was another counter with bags of shot on it, a cheese or two, and a keg of powder; in front of it a row of nail kegs and a few pigs of lead; and behind it a barrel or two of New Orleans molasses and native corn whisky on tap.

If a boy bought five or 10 cents' worth of anything he was entitled to half a handful of sugar from the barrel; if a woman bought a few yards of calico she was entitled to a spool of thread in addition to the usual gratis "trimmin's;" if a man bought a trifle he was at liberty to draw and swallow as big a drink of whisky as he wanted.

Everything was cheap—apples, peaches, sweet potatoes, Irish potatoes and corn, 10 cents a bushel; chickens, 10 cents apiece; butter, six cents a pound; eggs, three cents a dozen; coffee and sugar, five cents a pound; whisky, 10 cents a gallon.

I do not know how prices are out there in interior Missouri now (1877), but I know what they are here in Hartford, Conn. To wit: apples, $3 a bushel; peaches, $5; Irish potatoes (choice Bermudas), $5; chickens, $1 to $1.50 apiece, according to weight; butter, 45 cents to 60 cents a pound; eggs, 50 cents to 60 cents a dozen; coffee, 45 cents a pound; native whisky, $4 or $5 a gallon, I believe; but I can be certain only concerning the sort which I use myself, which is Scotch and costs $10 a gallon when you take two gallons—more when you take less.

VARIETIES

The breadth of a ship is about double the draft.

Camels sometimes live to the age of a hundred years.

About one-half the trade of El Paso is with Mexico.

Street car fare in Moscow is 1,000 rubles a half mile.

The devil fish varies in length from one inch to fifty feet.

Arabians salute each other by placing cheek against cheek.

The invention of a typewriter for music is reported from Prague.

More than 90,000,000 gallons of gasoline was produced in 1918.

Discarded billiard balls are now made into electric push buttons.

Beethoven composed some of his greatest works when he was deaf.

It is customary to state the size of war vessels in displacement tons.

The rock of Gibraltar contains more than seventy miles of tunnels.

Reporters have been admitted to the British parliament since 1835.

Actual documents of Aztec history are availagle to the history student today.

Russia was the first country in the world to employ wood paving for streets.

Damascus, Benares and Constantinople are among the oldest cities in the world.

Lying, cheating and theft are practically unknown among the Eskimos.

The earliest mention of shoes is on Egyptain papyrus written about 2,2000 B. C.

Fahrenheit, who designed the thermometer bearing his name, died in 1736.

The ostrich, the biggest bird in the world, has proportionately the smallest brain.

The oldest known banknotes were issued in China 2837 years before the Christian era.

Falconry, the art of hunting with trained birds, was known in China about 2000 B. C.

The region drained by the Colorado river has been styled the Arid Minor of America.

The United States is the largest user of automobiles in the world, with Canada second.

Hawaii, area fifty-six square miles, contains three volcanoes and a lake of blazing lava.

In the last forty years more than 3,000 acres of the English coast has slipped into the sea.

A single pair of sparrows and a nest of young ones consume about 3,000 insects a week.

All the real literature of China was destroyed about the opening of the first century A. D.

There are about 17,000 people in Ireland who speak and understand no language but Irish.

The pope's daily average of letters is 22,000, and these are dealt with by twenty-five secretaries.

The first battleship to cost more than $5,000,000 was the British ship Inflexible launched in 1881.

American fuel oil is competing successfully with the coal that is mined on Vancouver island.

The salary paid to the president of Germany is the lowest paid to any head of state in the world.

Buenos Aires has more than 600 drug stores and more than 600 perfume shops and beauty parlors.

Ireland posesses the largest lake in the British isles—Lough Neagh with a area of 153 square miles.

Geologists declare than in prehistoric times there were on this planet 31,000,000 different animal forms.

La Paz, Bolivia, has under consideration a law providing for the free entry of provisions into the country.

Each of Germany's blinded ex-soldiers is provided with an official "caretaker" and a specially trained dog.

West Point cadets are required to study the daily newspapers as a part of their course at the military academy.

The present habitations of New York could accommodate the whole of the population of the state of Ohio.

"Permanent" artificial waving for the "gilded youth" of London costs $15, and occupies four hours in the operation.

Mexican sombreros of the best quality are so costly that it would take a year's wages of a workman to buy one.

Last year's premium income of Lloyds, the world's largest insurance institution, was more than $1,500,000,000.

Difficulty is experienced in maintaining suitable horses for artillery, so experiments are being made with motor tractors.

An electric storage battery locomotive, almost automatic in operation, is giving excellent results in a coal-mine in Europe.

Seventy-seven varieties of the sweet potato have been discovered and classified by one of the professors at Tuskegee Institute.

Valparaiso, Chile, is endeavoring to raise the large number of steamships that were sunk in the harbor during gales of recent years.

Experts in the bureau of mines at Washington have developed the manufacture of chloroform from natural gas now going to waste.

Automatic machines for the sale of stamps when postoffices are closed are being placed outside the postoffice throughout England.

At one time kings and nobles were the only persons permitted to wear beards, servants being compelled to shave in token of their servitude.

Argentina has twenty-two public holidays during the year, Germany nineteen, Italy nineteen, Roumania twenty-four and India twenty-one.

Experiments made by a London scientist indicate that bats are directed in their flight by a special sense of hearing and by sound waves.

A curious superstition exists among many theatrical folk that to play having the word "gold" or "golden" in its title is doomed to failure.

Pipes can be seasoned by a new apparatus used by a London manufacturer. This works by electricity and smokes a pipe until the raw taste of the wood is got rid of.

After more than twenty years' work among lunatics, an Edinburgh doctor has come to the conclusion that many forms of insanity are caused by the action of microbes.

HOUSEHOLD and CHILDREN

LENTEN MEDITATION

BY MARTHA HOLDEN

In an old Episcopal church, which stands in the downtown section of a busy American city, Lenten services are held each noon. On certain days strains from the organ filter through the hurrying crowds of luncheon seekers and often the sweet solemnity of the music waylays a passerby, who goes in to pray.

Andrew had no faith, principally because his parents had had no faith. He did not miss what he had never had. He had lived a reasonably good life, too.

Lent meant nothing to Andrew. He was not particularly happy or unhappy, just average like many another of the mass who circulate through the city streets each day. He had his trials like anybody else, and his problems which must be reasoned out, because he was walking alone he was more or less lost in his own thoughts.

As he passed the open doors of the church he heard chimes ringing as clear as bells. He turned and entered. The organist was playing Russell's beautiful "Bells of St. Anne de Beaupre." Was it merely a coincidence that this song should be played? Only that morning the news had come over the wire to the newspapers that the famous shrine had been destroyed by fire. Never again would the chimes ring out their call to the worshipers. From a pew in the back of the church, Andrew, listening with closed eyes, was lost in reverie. Ding-dong, ding-dong, in drawling tones exactly imitating the bells of the cathedral, carried one into the spirit of the old old town of Quebec where many cripples had made the pilgrimage and had been marvelously healed by their faith at the shine of Anne de Beaupre.

The beautiful chords with sustained melody brought to mind a picture of kneeling figures offering prayer and gratitude in their beloved church. Heavenly music, thought Andrew.

A harsh noise rasped out on the city street. It penetrated the old stone walls of the church. Why not, thought a prosperous storekeeper who sold records and jazz, why not use a megaphone to attract buyers from the noon crowds?

Ding-dong rang out in solemn tones from the organ.

Razz bang bang, vied the horn.

Three modern flappers slipped into church as a Lenten duty, their noon hour was short considering all they had to do—that is all they had to tell. So they didn't waste any time—

Buzz-buzz-buzz spread through the church from their whispering.

Andrew figeted, but he was too well bred to show any annoyance. It seemed a crime that any deteriorating noise could interfere with the impressive moments of the religious ceremony.

He closed his eyes again. By sheer force he made himself exclude the irritating sounds. He concentrated his attention on the simple elegance of perfect harmony. So it is with the world, thought Andrew, spiritual happiness is constantly beaten against by temptations. It is difficult at times in every man's life to keep his character sound and true. He cannot do away with tribulations and trouble. They will always be there, but he can refuse to recognize them.

The closing chords were rising from the pipes of the organ in a grand finale, opening the hearts of the listeners with an outburst of belief and faith. Like a shower washing a dusty street on a Spring day, it was refreshing, clarifying and peaceful. In Andrew's ears still hummed the echo of the chimes of the ruined shrine.

MERRY-GO-ROUND

TIME IS
Too slow for those who Wait,
Too swift for those who Fear,
Too Long for those who Grieve,
Too short for those who Rejoice;
But for those who Love, Time is not.
—Van Dyke.

HAS ROAMING SPIRIT.

I feel a wee bit timid when I write you cousins because I have been a reader of The Blade only a few months, but your big family seems so congenial and jolly that I can't stay out any longer.

Of all the papers and magazines that I read, there are none that I enjoy more than I do The Blade, especially the Household page. How every day do I turn to it. I enjoyed Aunt Martha's article "In Far Off Labrador," which told of Dr. Wilfred T. Grenfell. At present I am making a study of his life, am also reading one of his books, "The Adventure of Life."

I am especially interested in literature and so often I find poems in the "Corner" that I have futilely searched for in libraries. I hope to see more of Edmund Vance Cooke's poems.

Last, but not least, I certainly enjoy the Merry-Go-Round. Such interesting, newsy, jolly letters as it contains! As I am always searching for knowledge of places, I read with almost breathless interest those letters which tell of places of interest. I especially enjoyed Wyandotte Indian's description of Wyandotte Cave—and also Ray Caylor's splendid picture of Mammoth Mound.

I am a teacher in eastern Ohio, but my home is in central Ohio. I love to roam about. I sometimes wonder if my ancestors were not nomadic and if I have inherited this roaming spirit. I have gone to school in West Virginia—have taught in southern Ohio on the Ohio river and in northern Ohio, near Lake Erie. Last year I realized the dream of my childhood—yet, honestly, my dream came true so I have decided that air castles aren't so foolish after all. If you wish hard enough and work hard enough, your dreams will come true. What was that? Now don't get impatient, I'll be with you in a minute. I went West. Honest Injun—out to the wild and woolly West. It was really more wonderful than I had anticipated. I liked ranch life, saw bucking broncos, saw them break in wild horses, saw, talked, danced with real live cowboys. Don't think they are uneducated and unrefined fellows, they are perfect gentlemen. They enjoy life when "riding the range" and breathing the fresh, pure air of the west. There is a freedom and cleanliness in the west that is not realized in the east. Oh, yes, I rode a western pony but I didn't learn to lasso. I heard the coyote with its weird cry in the "wee sma' " hours, which almost frightened me so much that I wished I were back in Ohio (for a moment). I lived in real fear of a rattle snake. I wanted to see one and yet I didn't want to see one. I scanned every pine tree hoping to see a porcupine but I came back east without having seen that animal.

My dear cousin. I visited the wonderful fairyland of the world, Yellowstone National park. I cannot tell you the wonder and grandeur of it but I want to say if opportunity ever permits you to visit "God's playground of America," go by all means. And any of you would like to hear more about Yellowstone I shall be glad to tell you more explicitly about my trip.—A Would-be Cousin. (Vada Richwood, Ohio.)

LATCH STRING IS OUT.

I saw in The Blade of March 16 an echo of the Civil war from the Michigan Art. I would say I know something about that part of my country and the Mississippi river. I was a young boy from a farm in Ohio. I was mustered into the service Oct. 14, 1862, and was mustered out at Houston, Texas, Oct. 14, 1865, three years to the day. I enlisted in Co. D, 120th. I would like the comrade he came down the river too late to hear the big cannon roar. He should have heard them at Vicksburg, at Washington, then at Grand Gulf and at Port Hudson. The river was opened to the Gulf of Mexico and we kept her open. I put my three years in the states of Arkansas, Mississippi, Louisiana, Florida, Alabama and Texas. Was in the 120th till 1864, in the 114th till 1865 and then in the 48 Vet. Battalion at Galveston, Texas, till Oct. 14, 1865.

I like to hear of the old boys that wore the blue and who were out to save this country. We did save it and the red, white and blue still waves over this land of the free. I would like to hear from any comrade who feels like writing. I am keeping bachelor's hall and get lonesome. I often sit and think of trips that we had from 1862 till '65 down in those states I have mentioned.

I am afraid I am getting this letter too long but I do hope I may hear from the boys. They used to call me Sorrel Top the time of the war. I haven't the sorrel top any more as it has turned to white. I am going on my 79th year. The latch string is out at my bachelor hall for any comrade to come in and be welcome. Goodby for this time. I may come again.—An Old Comrade, Minerva, Ohio, R. F. D., 2, Box 82.

HILLS HIDE NEIGHBORS.

We came from Illinois to Oregon six years ago and have "proved up" on 640 acres of land, so like all homesteaders, have had some lonely days. But we have had The Blade and that helped, though sometimes we had no mail for two weeks at a time as we were 14 miles from the post office. There are hills and sage brush all around so one cannot see even their nearest neighbors' house but we are clearing much of the brush away and I love the hills if they do shut off the view sometimes. When you go to the tops of them you can see many lovely things. There is, for instance, a reservoir that looks like a large mirror lying in the sun, then the valley below which is irregular. Come and see me sometime and we will climb to the top of the old Rimrock and see it all.

There is an old poem which I would like very much to have. I think this is the first verse: "Rock of ages, cleft for me, Thoughtlessly the maiden sang, Fell the words unconsciously from her girlish gleeful tongue, Sang as little children sing, Sang as sing the birds in June." —Mrs. W. L. Johnson.

PLANTS ARE UP.

Dear Aunt Martha and cousins, (Wastebasket not included): It has been a long time since I have written to The Blade, three years or more, I expect. I have been reading it all the time though and went right along with the rest on the Dream Ship.

There is some snow on the ground and it doesn't look very promising for the little tomato and cabbage plants that have begun to hold up their heads. Oh yes, cousins, I have both up and I am not a bit discouraged, for I think the sun will shine soon.

My sister and I would like to find our twins. My sister will be 19, July 23 and I will be 23, June 26.

A Rural Teacher, I should like to hear you play some music. Cousins, please write.—Apple Blossom.

SOLDIER HOPES WARS ARE OVER.

I have written letters for your paper several times and got by waste basket all right, so I think I was very lucky. I enlisted in the Civil war when I was just a little kid and served in the army until after the war was over. I have a son who was in the World war and now I am wondering if the young men of this country will ever have to go through the hardships of war. I surely hope we are now starting on the right line, "the principle of disarmament." I think that will win, don't you?

Who has an old book, "Dr. Chase's Recipes," an old copy printed a long time ago, about 1865 or 1870. I had one but it has been lost. If a reader of this paper has one that they will spare an old soldier, please answer this item and oblige me much.—C. L. D., Iowa.

Children Cry
FOR FLETCHER'S
CASTORIA

Short and Sweet

Until Lonely Rose announced her birthday, Hattie Barker had not found her twin. Carefully folded in Hattie's letter was a tiny flower which looks like a wild rose pressed tight against its leaf. Now, if we could get the two roses together, wouldn't that be fun? Come on, Lonely Rose, write us a letter and tell us more about Tennessee because your twin is interested in that state, although she comes from Oakley, Michigan.

A Maryland Girl says that her last letter found a nice cozy place in the waste basket, but after she read Don Quixote's letter, she decided to try again. Besides, we think there is another reason because A Maryland Girl wishes that Buster Brown the Bugler would write again soon and tell about his army life overseas. Her birthday is coming April 14.

Rose Bud of West Virginia likes Spring. Who doesn't, we ask her. Soon, she says, Mother Earth will be dressed in all her bright colors with flowers everywhere to help us to forget the many dreary days of Winter. Both in years and to the very date, Rose Bud is Slip and Go Slide's twin. She would like to know what part of the state Slip and Go Slide hails from.

In the last two years Peggy of Virginia has read 178 books and she is sure that they have been beneficial to her. Well, we should think so, too. Maybe some day the little bookworm will turn and become a writer herself.

Will Robert Brewer please write again? Many of the cousins are fond of him and keep asking for letters.

A person feels like seeing how far they can walk on these nice Spring days, writes Don Quixote. Aunt Martha wishes she could join in the chorus, but for five days it has done nothing but rain, rain, rain, here. One of her good and philosophical friends says it is going to be a fine thing for the crops, but oh dear—it is an awful test for Spring enthusiasm. Don Quixote is an observing chap all right, for he has asked where the Cards and Letters corner has gone. It has been gone for a long time, for the names came in so fast that it was impossible to publish them all. Don't you think it is much better, anyway, to take a chance with a letter than just sending in a name and address? If some of you dear boys and girls have been disappointed, tell your old Aunt Martha all about it and we will see if we can't fix it up.

Snatches From W. B.

I will write about the Western plains and ranch life if I get permission from Aunt Martha and cousins. —Lincoln Boon, ex-cow-boy.

I have no pets but I would like to have a pony. I am in the fifth grade at school and like to go pretty well. I have a brother, Donald, and he is 15 years old and a sister, Margaret, 12 years old and a grandmother and a mama and papa. I have taken music lessons ever since I was five. —Elizabeth Jones, Ohio.

I've taken music lessons for about six years. I can swim, skate and row but please don't think I am boastful. I read the whole Household page of the Weekly Blade every week.—Trixy, Ohio.

I live on a farm and I would rather work out of doors than in the house. I am not fond of reading but I like to read the letters from the boys and girls.—Madge Younker, Pa.

May I have a seat by Easter Bud and Jersey Sunshine? I too am from West Virginia. I live on a farm of 70 acres among the hills. Will Edna Harris please write—I think I know her?—Mary Belle Mays, Fletcher, W. Va.

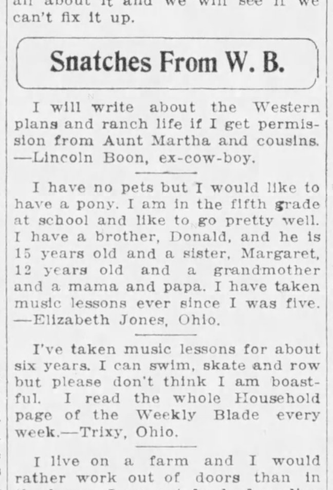
Art in the Home

Garden Seats.

While we are getting our garden ready—we might as well do it right. Possibly you already have a garden seat but you cannot have too many.

It happens that there once was a grape arbor in Aunt Martha's garden but it reached the passe stage and was taken down. Presto, the arched pieces of wood suggested garden seats and were immediately transformed—and not by any gardeners or carpenters either.

You don't have to be an expert to make a garden seat. Boards, saw, plane, hammer and nails and several coats of paint, a good eye for lines and balance, elbow grease and perseverance will get the desired result.



Benches are always an addition to the garden and they are not difficult to put together. Use your ingenuity, aim for beauty and comfort. Never mind an amateur roughness in effect—it will only add to its rustic appearance.

Besides it is a fine place to rest for a moment while spading the garden, and later when the flowers are in bloom, it is the very place to take your book or better than that—a friend who appreciates your hobbies and who will enjoy your garden.

Prefers Business to Society

Mrs Blanche Estabrook Roebling

(Copyright Underwood & Underwood.)

SINCE women are becoming more active in the world's work, society has begun to pall. At least with worth while women.

Mrs. Blanche Estabrook Roebling tried business, liked it, dropped out of social life and is now a member of the board of directors of the John A. Roebling's Sons Company at Trenton, N. J. She has become familiar with both technical and business details of the bridge works, and is known as the "Lady Boss."

Col. Washington A. Roebling, founded of the business, was best known as the builder of the Brooklyn bridge.

Previous to her marriage to Karl Gustavus Roebling, Mrs. Roebling was prominent in social circles as the daughter of Henry Dodge Estabrook of Tarrytown, N. Y.

BOYS AND GIRLS

Start the day with a thought that holds sweetness within
As the perfume is held in the rose,
For the day that with beautiful thoughts may begin
Holds its beauty all through till its close. —Anon.

NATURE SERIES: BUCKWHEAT.

Several of the cousins have told about different nature series. Perhaps some of you may want to know about buckwheat. The ground is plowed and harrowed about the last of June and is sowed broadcast anywhere from June 25 to July 16 and is in blossom about the last of July or the first of August. When the buckwheat is in bloom, the field is nearly snow white and it is at this time that bees gather honey from it.

Along about the middle of September or the first of October it is ready to cut. It may be cut with a binder the same as wheat, rye and oats but it is better to cut it with a cradle as it does not knock the grain off. Frost also has a tendency to knock the grain therefore it should be cut before the frost comes. Then it is put in sheaves the same as wheat, rye and oats and dried and threshed in the same manner as these grains. The straw however is not the same color but light brown. Now let us have more of the nature series.

Country Bluebird, I enjoyed my trip to the gas spring with you, so please come again and leave your address. Disappointed Teacher, try again, you can't always fail. American Lilac and Slip and Go Slide, I was glad to have you agree with me about our new departments. A Farmer Wife, Mother and Grandmother, I agree with you about Pennsylvania scenery and industry. —Keystone Lassie.

ASKS SHOWER FOR FRIEND.

I have wanted to write for a long time, but my fear of the Waste Basket was almost as great as my desire to write. I have read The Blade for three years and think it is the best paper I ever have read. My grandfather has taken The Blade for a long time. I always go after the mail so I get to read it first.

How many of the cousins like to travel? I do, I have traveled all over the United States. I would like to exchange flower seeds with some of the cousins. I have several kinds but would like to get a greater variety.

How many of you cousins like to read? I am a regular bookworm. I like to read both Zane Grey's and Harold Bell Wright's books. Smarty, I don't see why you don't like Zane Grey's books.

Have I a twin? I was 13 December 1, 1921. If so I would like to hear from them. Before I go I would like to ask for a Post Card shower for a little friend of mine who is a shut-in. I'm sure she would appreciate them. Send them to Miss Reter Huffman, Solola, N. C. Best wishes to Aunt Martha and all the cousins.—Dixie Sunbeam.

WE WALK TO SCHOOL

Dear Aunt Martha and Family: The letters are so good that I wish half the dear old Blade were for letters. Where are James Smith and Pearlie Cunningham? I think Bachelor Billy has deserted us. Wonder what's happened? How many of you cousins like to go to school? I love it. I think it great fun to study objects under microscopes in our science class which keeps us busy. I walk three miles to school and I think the scenery grand. Who would like to walk with me? First we must go through a bit of dark wood or tall pines. After going down a steep hill we are on the winding railroad. Over on one side is a large green meadow and just beyond it is the river creeping along lazily with a lot of ice in it. On the other side is another small creek and a beautiful place where there has been an old saw mill with a large pile of saw dust. I think it great fun to play on this. A little farther on is a spring under a rock between two great trees.

After following the railroad about one mile and a half, we come to two stations, and if you are not careful someone will get run over by a train for they are always there. Now we cross a long bridge and are in the city. Going up Main street a little way, we pass through an oak grove and are at school. So you must excuse.—County Belle.

FEELIN' BLUE? READ THIS.

Yes, Miss Dixie, there is snow on the campus today but no coastin' or building snow men allowed! Isn't that horrid? I wonder what profs think snow is for. For nothing but to freeze us to death? How stupid. I assure you, my cap band is the same measure as it used to be, naughty Moonbeam.

Virginia Groundhog, you certainly are a hustler to come out on Christmas the way you did when other groundhogs are taking their last snoozes. Maybe it was because you are from Virginia but I try to flatter myself that it was because of my idea of a Blade club that brought you out so early. I have not been home since we organized ours but from what I hear the programs are fine. They really haven't organized yet for they are waiting until I can find time to come home. The only real requirement they are going to have is that one member of the family must be a Blade subscriber. Anyone who gets a letter published can be a star member and can wear his toggery on gala nights. So thank you Maude—there, did I give it away that you are not a ground hog?

Now as no one should live on their reputation, I will venture what I came for. You all know my ideals—I haven't changed them, so be my muse, Hoosier Violet, in what I am about to say. We had a lecture the other day on "Why pupils from the grades seldom reach college." They discussed it both economically and socially. It isn't the big things that make us quit, it is the little things—the things we call nothing. Some of us quit while our credit is good, others because they are misunderstood. Many more don't quit because they haven't the courage.

When I was in school the teachers acted as if I was a Bengal tiger. They were afraid to turn their backs on me for an instant. Now if there are any boys or girls who feel like quitting and I know there are hundreds of you, before you quite decide, won't you write to me about it—that is to our columns, for this would be an interesting topic for us all. So 'member if you feel as blue as a tub of indigo on wash day, if you are six or 60, I don't promise to give you good advice but I can give you sympathy for I am a boy too, and bad! Why that time we put butter on the stairs and caused "Professor" to percipitate down the stairs at breakneck speed, he said he knew I was at the bottom of it. Really I don't see how he made that out as we were all at the bottom of the stairs when he came down. There goes the ink with barely enough to sign—Your King Philip.

To Remove Red Ink

To remove red ink stains from table linen, spread freshly made mustard over the stain and leave for half an hour. Then sponge off and all trace of the ink will have disappeared.

Our Correspondents

Will someone please send a tried and reliable formula for blueing gun barrels and explain how to apply it? One of our readers has turned to us for help, so we will do our best.

At the end of a letter for the Merry-Go-Round department was a note saying that the writer was lonesome for his paper which the canvasser assured him would be with him next week. We are surely glad that you missed us. We missed you too and hope that now we are together again that you will settle down and be comfortable.

A remarkable woman is one of our readers who will be 87, April 20, and still reads without glasses. Her daughter tells us a secret—that her mother said she wished we would send her cards and letters on her birthday and daughter promptly asked us to remember "her dear old mother." Her address is, Mrs. John B. Wilson, 12635 Kerchavel Ave., Detroit, Michigan, Care of Mrs. Harry Brown.

Who can furnish the remainder of a set of books of Si Klegg? E. A. Elston, Spartansburg, Pa., has the first seven and has become so much interested in the adventures of Si and Shorty that he would like to read the rest. Please submit price.

Country Jake has the right spirit but feels the task is too much for him when it comes to explaining how to make a homemade radio receiver. Of course we do not expect anyone to explain the whole thing in our paper but we do want all the comments you will give so we can be "in the swim."

Pine Tree State asks who would like to give the Household page a short sketch of one or more of the following authors: Honore Willsie, Myrtle Reed, Ethel Dell, Vingie E. Roe, Harriet Comstock, Sarah Comstock? He also asks if anyone can tell him whether the last two are relatives.

Mixing With Martha

Irish Stew

Cut 3 pounds of neck of mutton in small cubes, cover with 1½ quarts boiling water. Add 4 sliced onions, 2 teaspoons salt and a dash of pepper. Cook gently two and one-half to three hours. About 15 minutes before stew is done add four potatoes, cut into cubes. Season to taste and serve when potatoes are tender. Small dumplings may be added to the stew about 20 minutes before serving.

Cream Pie.

Have rich crust baked. In double boiler put 1 pint milk. Mix 1-3 cup flour, ¾ cup sugar, and a pinch of salt; add to the milk and cook about five minutes. Add the beaten yolks of 2 eggs gradually to the thickened milk, also 1 tablespoon butter, flavor to suit. Cool and fill the baked crust. Cover with meringue of the beaten whites of the 2 eggs and the 3 tablespoons sugar. Set in oven until brown.

Spanish Spaghetti.

Fry 3 slices of bacon and to them add 2 cups of boiled spaghetti, 2 finely chopped onions and 1 green pepper cut in small pieces. After cooking gently for 10 minutes, add 2 cups of canned tomatoes. Place alternate layers of this mixture and any cold chopped meat in a buttered baking dish. Add 1 cup of milk or meat stock and dot the top with small pieces of butter. Bake 30 minutes in a moderate oven.

Luncheon Cake.

One cup brown sugar, ½ cup shortening; 1 teaspoon cinnamon; 1 teaspoon cloves; 1 cup raisins; 1 cup strained stewed tomatoes; 2 cups flour; 2 teaspoons soda; cream sugar and shortening together; add spice and raisins; then to the stewed tomatoes add the soda; beat well and stir all together rapidly with the sifted flour; bake in a loaf pan; a moist and excellent cake, very wholesome for children's school luncheons.

Apple Pie With Cheese.

Apple pie with cream cheese is a delicious novelty. Line a deep pie-plate with pastry and fill with tart, smooth apple sauce. Bake without a top crust and when cold cover with a cup of whipped cream to which you have added half a small cream cheese pressed through a ricer.

Household Hints

An old mackintosh can be turned into a most useful apron for washing days.

Avoid putting away left-overs on the dishes on which they have been served.

When preparing loin chops for baking place a whole cored apple on top of each.

Do not sweep your porch. Use a dustless mop on it and it will look much cleaner.

A pile of clean cheesecloth squares should be kept on hand for covering food.

Be sure to buy only mussels that have their shells closed. This shows they are alive.

If you scuff your colored shoes, take a wax crayon of the same color and rub over the spot.

A dish mop, a stiff little brush and an iron dishcloth will save the hands in dish washing.

Buenos Aires has a hotel for the exclusive use of women.

There are more than 110,000 girl scouts in the United States.

American Birthdays

April 7, 1775—Francis C. Lowell, manufacturer. (Cotton).

April 8, 1732—David Rittenhouse, astronomer.

April 9, 1828—Samuel A. King, aeronaut.

April 10, 1810—Benjamin H. Day, founder of New York Sun.

April 11, 1794—Edward Everett, statesman and author.

April 12, 1777—Henry Clay, statesman and orator.

April 13, 1833—Milo M. Belding, silk manufacturer.

POETS' CORNER

Oh! Why Should the Spirit of Mortal Be Proud?

(The following poem was a particular favorite with Mr. Lincoln, and which he was accustomed occasionally to repeat. Mr. F. B. Carpenter, the artist, writes that while engaged in painting his picture at the White House, he was alone one evening with the President in his room, when he said: "There is a poem which has been a great favorite with me for years, which was first shown to me when a young man by a friend, and which I afterwards saw and cut from a newspaper and learned by heart. I would," he continued, "give a great deal to know who wrote it, but have never been able to ascertain." He then repeated the poem, and on a subsequent occasion Mr. Carpenter wrote it down from Mr. Lincoln's own lips. The poem was published more than thirty years ago, was then stated to be of Jewish origin and composition, and we think was credited to "Songs of Israel.")

Oh, why should the spirit of mortal be proud?
Like a swift-fleeting meteor, a fast-flying cloud,
A flash of the lightning, a break of the wave,
Man passes from life to his rest in the grave.

The leaves of the oak and the willow shall fade,
Be scattered around and together be laid;
And the young and the old, and the low and the high,
Shall moulder to dust and together shall lie.

The infant a mother attended and loved,
The mother that infant's affection who proved;
The husband that mother and infant who blessed,
Each, all, are away to their dwellings of rest.

The maid on whose cheek, on whose brow, in whose eye,
Shone beauty and pleasure—her triumphs are by;
And the memory of those who loved her and praised,
Are alike from the minds of the living erased.

The hand of the king that the sceptre hath borne;
The brow of the priest that the mitre hath worn;
The eye of the sage and the heart of the brave,
Are hidden and lost in the depth of the grave.

The peasant, whose lot was to sow and to reap;
The herdsman, who climbed with his goats up the steep;
The beggar, who wandered in search of his bread,
Have faded away like the grass that we tread.

The saint who enjoyed the communion of heaven,
The sinner who dared to remain unforgiven,
The wise and the foolish, the guilty and just,
Have quietly mingled their bones in the dust.

So the multitude goes, like the flowers or the weed
That withers away to let others succeed;
So the multitude comes, even those we behold,
To repeat every tale that has often been told.

The Last Leaf

By Oliver Wendell Holmes.

I saw him once before
As he passed by the door,
And again
The pavement stones resound
As he totters o'er the ground
With his cane.

They say that in his prime,
Ere the pruning-knife of Time
Cut him down,
Not a better man was found
By the Crier on his round
Through the town.

But now he walks the streets,
And he looks at all he meets
Sad and wan,
And he shakes his feeble head,
That it seems as if he said,
"They are gone."

The mossy marbles rest
On the lips that he has prest
In their bloom,
And the names he loved to hear
Have been carved for many a year
On the tomb.

My grandmamma has said
Poor old lady, she is dead
Long ago—
That he had a Roman nose,
And his cheek was like a rose
In the snow.

But now his nose is thin,
And it rests upon his chin
Like a staff,
And a crook is in his back
And a melancholy crack
In his laugh.

I know it is a sin
For me to sit and grin
At him here;
But the old three-cornered hat,
And the breeches, and all that,
Are so queer!

And if I should live to be
The last leaf upon the tree
In the Spring,
Let them smile as I do now,
At the old forsaken bough
Where I cling.

Susie's River

By William Walter DeBolt.

In the distance I can see
Susie's river calm and free,
Winding o'er the peaceful lea.

'Neath the morning's arching beam
Gurgles the sequestered stream
Fair as Spring-tide's sunny dream.

Hangs the boughs in amorous play
O'er the streamlet's wending way,
Kissing the unwearied spray.

How the sod is waving green
Round its indescriptive sheen—
Round its gravitating scene!

How it whispers to the plain,
Whispers and rolls on again,
Wondrous freedom to attain!

Winds it by the sylvan wood,
Where the ancient fortress stood,
Winds as peaceful rivers should.

Turns it by the mossy mill,
Meandering with a sparkling will
Its proud mission to fulfill.

Creeps it by the watching gate
With a bosom wide and great,
Formed by welcome hands of Fate.

Leans it to the maiden's eyes,
Filling her with vague surprise,
Like the dusk in even's skies.

O, the sound and splash and roar,
Whispering gently o'er and o'er,
Glad old carols to the shore!

O, the will to onward go,
With the sweet unceasing flow
Of the river's beaming glow!

Blissful scene and dancing rill,
Lowland and the enchanting hill,
Would bright joyousness instill.

Susie's river let me be,
Ever sparkling on like thee,
To my own beloved sea!

To Take Out Mildew

Obtain the driest chloride of lime, and for strong fabrics dissolve four tablespoonfuls in a half pint of water; let the article lie 15 minutes in the solution. Take it out, wring it gently and put it into weak muriatic acid—one part of the acid and four parts of water.

For laces and fine materials the solution of lime should be diluted.

The Face Upon the Floor

'Twas a balmy Summer evening, and a goodly crowd was there,
Which well-nigh filled Joe's barroom, on the corner of the square;
And as songs and witty stories came through the open door,
A vagabond crept slowly in and posed upon the floor.

"Where did it come from?" someone said. "The wind has blown it in."
"What does it want?" another cried. "Some whisky, rum or gin?"
"Here, Toby, seek him, if your stomach's equal to the work—
I wouldn't touch him with a fork, he's as filthy as a Turk."

This badinage the poor wretch took with stoical good grace;
In fact, he smiled, as though he thought he'd struck the proper place.
"Come, boys, I know there's kindly hearts among so good a crowd—
To be in such good company would make a deacon proud.

"Give me a drink—that's what I want—I'm out of funds, you know,
When I had cash to treat the gang, this hand was never slow.
What? You laugh as if you thought this pocket never held a sou,
I once was fixed as well, my boys, as any one of you.

"There, thanks; that's braced me nicely; God bless you one and all;
Next time I pass this good saloon, I'll make another call.
Give you a song? No, I can't do that; my singing days are past;
My voice is cracked, my throat's worn out, and my lungs are going fast.

"Say! give me another whisky, and I'll tell you what I'll do—
I'll tell you a funny story, and a fact, I promise, too.
That I ever was a decent man, not one of you would think;
But I was, some four or five years back. Say, give us another drink?

"Fill her up, Joe; I want to put some life into my frame;
Such little drinks to a bum like me, are miserably tame;
Five fingers—there, that's the scheme—and corking whisky, too,
Well, here's luck, boys; and, landlord, my best regards to you.

"You've treated me pretty kindly, and I'd like to tell you how
I came to be the dirty sot you see before you now.
As I told you, once I was a man, with a muscle, frame and health,
And but for a blunder ought to have made considerable wealth.

"I was a painter—not one that daubed on bricks and wood,
But an artist, and, for my age, was rated pretty good.
I worked hard at my canvas, and was bidding fair to rise,
For gradually I saw the star of fame before my eyes.

"I made a picture, perhaps you've seen; 'tis called the 'Chase of Fame.'
It brought me fifteen hundred pounds, and added to my name,
And then I met a woman—now comes the funny part—
With eyes that petrified my brain, and sank into my heart.

"Why don't you laugh? It is funny that the vagabond you see
Could ever love a woman, and expect her love for me;
But 'twas so, and for a month or two her smiles were freely given,
And when her loving lips touched mine, it carried me to heaven.

"Boys, did you ever see a girl for whom your soul you'd give,
With a form like the Milo Venus, too beautiful to live;
With eyes that would beat the Koh-i-noor, and a wealth of chestnut hair?
If so, 'twas she, for there never was another half so fair.

"I was working on a portrait, one afternoon in May,
Of a fair-haired boy—a friend of mine, who lives across the way,
And Madeline admired it, and much to my surprise,
Said that she'd like to know the man that had such dreamy eyes.

"It didn't take long to know him, and before the month had flown,
My friend had stole my darling, and I was left alone;
And ere a year of misery had passed above my head,
The jewel I had treasured so, had tarnished and was dead.

"That's why I took to drink, boys. Why! I never saw you smile;
I thought you'd be amused, and laughing all the while.
Why, what's the matter, friend? There's a teardrop in your eye.
Come, laugh, like me; 'tis only babes and women that should cry.

"Say, boys, if you give me just another whisky, I'll be glad;
And I'll draw, right here, a picture of the face that drove me mad;
Give me that piece of chalk with which you marked the baseball score—
You shall see the lovely Madeline upon the barroom floor."

Another drink, and with chalk in hand, the vagabond began
To sketch a face that well might buy the soul of any man.
Then, as he placed another lock upon the shapely head,
With a fearful shriek, he leaped and fell across the picture—dead.

Baste a roasting ham with a few tablespoonfuls of grape juice. This will give it a delicious flavor.

PAINS ACROSS SMALL OF BACK

Husband Helped in Housework. Lydia E. Pinkham's Vegetable Compound Made Her Strong

Foster, Oregon.—"I used Lydia E. Pinkham's Vegetable Compound for pains across the small of my back. They bothered me so badly that I could do my work only with the help of my husband. One day he saw the 'ad.' in our paper telling what Lydia E. Pinkham's Vegetable Compound is doing for women, so I began to take it. It has helped me wonderfully. I am feeling fine, do all my housework and washing for seven in the family. I have been irregular too, and now am all right. I am telling my friends what it has done for me and am sure it will do good for others. You can use this letter as a testimonial. I will stand up for Lydia E. Pinkham's Vegetable Compound any time."—Mrs. Wm. Juhnke, Foster, Oregon.

Doing the housework for a family of seven is some task. If you, as a housewife, are troubled with backache, irregularities, are easily tired out and irritable, or have other disagreeable ailments caused by some weakness, give Lydia E. Pinkham's Vegetable Compound a trial. Let it help you.

RURAL WELFARE

EDITED BY A. P. SANDLES

BASKETBALL CRAZE— It's Popular Everywhere

"Not much use to set any public meeting on a Friday night. If you do the basketball bug will get you. Folks will go to a ball game in preference to anything else. I like to go, but there is a big question whether we are not giving too much attention to this sport for the good of the schools."

This remark was made to Rural Welfare editor by a mother who had a boy on the boy's team and also a girl on the girl's basketball team. This game has captured the public mind everywhere. Big crowds have been attending. Farm bureau meetings, granges, farm institutes, church affairs and even funerals have had to get out of the way for basketball contests.

These games are of such nature that there are always towns or townships battling for victory. At every game many folks past 50 are in the crowd and often they make as much noise and are as good boosters as any of the younger set. This game has caused more visiting from one town to another than any other game ever invented. As for ourselves, we were 20 years old before we had visited one-half the towns within a 20-mile radius of where we were born.

The automobile is a big factor in visiting and having crowds at basketball games. Sometimes the game borders on roughness. It is a sport that lures girls as well as boys. As a rule there is a double contest, one between boys and the other between girls. It is a game that captures country folks and rural schools as well as it gets the town folks.

Several school superintendents have said to Rural Welfare that girls often make the best players and stand the endurance tests better than the boys for the reason the boys smoke cigarets and the girls do not. The boy's team that smokes these coffin-nails seldom wins a game when played with boys who do not smoke. Some boys spend more money for cigarets in a year than they would spend for clothes and shoes.

School work may easily suffer from too much basketball if the school heads do not safely and sanely direct the pupils in these matters. If the honor of having a place on a basketball team is won by the pupil making the highest grades and keeping his or her place in the class, then much of the objection to playing the game is answered. If the game is to be the cause of less interest in school work and a big dance and late hours after the game, we will not be surprised if a lot of common sense mothers will not have doubts about the good of basketball. There should be plenty of common sense mixed with this sport

MAKE OLD HOUSE OVER— Does It Pay to Do It?

"I would have been better off if I had torn down this old house and built an entirely new one. As it was I remodeled the old one and now it is not satisfactory and really cost me more than a new one would have cost. I have learned something after my pocketbook is lean."

This statement was made by a farmer who spoke from his own experience. We wonder how many Blade readers have had a similar lesson. We know others who have made regrets about this same building proposition.

We wonder whether folks speak the absolute truth when they say that it costs more to remodel the old building than it would cost to rebuild an entire new structure. Often the remodeling costs more than was expected, but the chances are that the final cost is less than a new structure.

We found a farmer who had rebuilt a barn. He had things much more handy than most farmers have things. He borrowed the money to pay for the job. He argued that it was a good investment and told us that he considered it the business of a farmer to plan things for safety, comfort and pride on the farm.

Hundreds of farmers are doing chores and a lot of needless work on account of not having things the way they could have at small cost and some labor. The best wages a farmer can make, if he needs modern conveniences, is to visit farms that are modern in every way. By so doing he will get ideas of his own and make wages for himself when he does build and improve his premises.

Before making an old building over invoice the cost carefully. We sometimes make old clothes over at a gain to ourselves. Brain work will help us to make money in any kind of game or business.

THE SUNDAY SCHOOL— Moral Uplift Force

Rural Welfare editor accepted invitation to address a Sunday school crowd in a city of 20,000. After a short talk to the whole school, we talked to the men's class of over 100 members.

This class had been organized some six weeks before we addressed it. Great interest was being shown. Men came who had not been in the habit of coming either to church or to Sunday school. The lesson of the day was more or less departed from during the class program, but the Sabbath spirit and intent were preserved.

In our talk to the whole school we were asked to direct our remarks more largely to the young folks. We did. We tried to impress upon them the danger that lurks in bad company and the safety there is in good company and in good habits. We told of the records of prison that most of the convicts behind jail walls today made their mistake and got into trouble between supper time and bed time.

We urged young men and young women to keep their records clean and related to them the story of John B. Gough, the man who went to the gutter as a drunkard, but afterwards reformed and became one of the most powerful advocates of temperance in the country.

His last appeal from the pulpit was directed to young folks. He was stricken while making his appeal in the pulpit. With arm uplifted, so as to emphasize his words, he uttered his last sentence which was, "Young man and young woman, keep your records clean." If Gough intended to add anything more, his sentence was finished in the next world.

We urged young folks to commit to memory songs of the right kind and learn to sing them. We asked how many present could repeat from memory some of our most common national songs and hymns. Very few hands went up. It's the old story wherever we go and wherever we ask these questions. We are getting many folks to think about these things.

In the men's class we urged the need of public sentiment everywhere standing solidly for law enforcement and the sure and certain punishment of crime when and wherever committed, by rich or poor, high or low. Our audience responded heartily to this sentiment.

We urged this class of men to safeguard America against the horde of aliens who wait permission to pour into this country of ours from over seas. We said that it was time, right now, to agree with President Harding that "Americans should run America every day in the year and morning, noon and night.

HIGH COST FUNERALS— Cheaper to Live Than Die

"The undertaker is the last man to get you, but he gets you hard because he only soaks you once. There are no pockets in shrouds for the reason that when the undertaker gets his pay, you don't have anything left to put in your pockets. Coffin prices have soared from 300 to 500 per cent. The duds they put you away in are cheap stuff at silk prices. The ride in the hearse is at the rate of $5.00 to $10.00 a mile or more. For screwing down the lid on the cadaver is charged for at the rate of $25.00 an hour. There isn't any joy left in dying at the prices now charged. I was sick. The doctor said there was no chance for me to recover. I made inquiry as to the cost of my funeral. That was just the medicine I needed. No man with self-respect would die, after he has investigated the charges made by the undertaker. There ought to be a public invoice made of the profit on funerals. I am now feeling better than I have for 10 years. It's a lot of fun to fool the undertaker."

This spasm was handed out by an old-timer who has held township office for a quarter century. Of course the undertaker will get him soon or late. Some undertakers do charge outrageously high. Others are reasonable. The folks are largely to blame for high cost funerals. A lot of sorrowing friends are mighty anxious to have a little bigger show at the funeral than was made for a neighbor. The undertaker is smart enough to make his profit out of this human weakness.

TOO MUCH KICKING— Makes Jack a Dull Boy

"The farmer has not made money. He has lost money on the farm at every turn the past year. The price of wheat has been near $1.30, while the cost to the farmer to produce a bushel of wheat has been above this figure. The same is true of corn and other grains. What is the farmer going to do? Will he be fool enough to stick to the farm all his life and die poor?

This is part of a talk handed out at a farmer's meeting by a man who honestly thought he was doing the farmer a favor by talking as he did. A lot of high school boys and girls were present. The meeting was held in a high school building. They were farmer boys and girls.

These pupils were young, but they were old enough to measure the meaning of what this speaker said. Would it be any wonder if they made up their mind then and there to get away from the farm and toil in some other line of human endeavor, because they had been made to believe the old farm will not pay?

Young folks hear too many of these pessimistic talks. Old folks hear too many of them. They often do more harm than good. The farmer ought to get into his head the fact that every line of business and occupation has its ups and downs and that we must be strong enough to overcome and conquer them.

Thousands would be glad to have a farm. Why should we do and say the things that tend to incline folks away from the farm and the land? Better, by far, for a lot of people if they had never left the farm. Less kicking will not hurt the world, just at this time. Try it now.

BOOST COUNTY FAIR— Big County Meeting

A county fair board decided to hold a county-wide meeting and invite farmers generally to come and confer with breeders of pure bred live stock and poultry. County farm bureau and grange leaders were in the meeting. A number of business men, bankers and manufacturers were present. The ladies were there in force and had their say about the program for the next fair. They insisted that the fair would be a failure without them. The men agreed with the ladies.

Rural Welfare editor was on the program. Several spoke before our turn came. Three big ideas seem to loom in the meeting. The social or reunion of old friends; second, the educational value, and third, the entertainment and amusement part of the program.

Agreement was reached to make the price of membership tickets $5.00. These tickets to have coupons good for 25 or 50 cents, with which they can gain admission to grounds or grand stand, for themselves, members of their families or their friends.

There was almost universal sentiment that the fair must be clean and moral in every way. That gambling must be prohibited. That indecent shows or exhibitions would not be allowed. The several hundred folks present pledged their united support to make the fair a success and worth while. The world is growing better in spite of some ills we have.

THE CENTRALIZED SCHOOL— It Grows in Favor

We attended meetings at a half dozen centralized schools in one week. Remarkable are the results accruing from one of these community centers. The old folks like to go and meet and greet and eat. The fathers and mothers get as much joy out of one of these buildings as do young folks.

Many have accommodations to serve meals. The domestic science rooms are points of interest to mothers. The high school classes have a chance to make a few extra dollars serving lunch on public occasions. In serving these meals or lunches the girls get a good lesson in cooking and in watching the dollar and sense part of the game.

The centralized school is the main visiting place that a lot of country mothers have. They learn to look forward with eagerness to any event that brings them together with other ladies of the community. After one of these community houses has been used a year the ladies would fight the hardest to keep it if anyone attempted to take it away.

COST TO PRODUCE— Who Is at Fault?

The farmer often complains that he cannot sell his wares at a price that will pay cost of production. We wonder if this farmer always has a righteous kick coming. Often he has. But many farmers are to blame for high cost of production of their crops. They do not farm as well as they could farm. They make production cost greater by not using the best methods and by not having their head in the game as other business men have.

The successful manufacturer makes as much money by reducing cost of production as he does by raising the price of his wares. If a man gives his brood sow a poor place to farrow pigs and by so doing loses half the litter or more, then the owner of the sow is to blame for the high cost of producing meat. Think it over.

TWO YOUNG LADIES— What Will They Do?

Two young ladies are trying to make a decision. One is about to be a high school graduate. The other is a teacher in the public school. The question with the first girl is, will her parents have the money to send her to college; if so, where will she go and what course will she take up?

The other girl has taught two years and saved some money. She is debating whether to teach next year or take up a course in some college or university. She can have her position without question next year and no doubt as long as she wants it. Her parents are in moderate circumstances and she must depend largely on her own efforts to finish any further education that she gets. She is getting $125 per month, nine months in the year and boards at home.

The high school girl is trying to make a decision as to whether she will choose a school for girls only or go where both sexes are attending. She is not sure that she wants to teach and is undecided what to study. Neither of these girls are thinking of getting married, but they may change their minds.

How many parents could sanely and sensibly help these girls to make the right decision as to what they ought to do? There are many girls at this time of year, and boys also, who are wrestling with these very questions. Do farm folks make a study of these higher school and educational questions? Have they observed the habits and inclinations of their children so as to know what they might best be fitted for in life? Do parents make a study of schools for higher education? Have they talked with those who have had boys and girls in colleges or universities?

There is the question of money as well as the question of life work in these decisions. Should a pupil attend a sectarian school or attend elsewhere? Should a student away from home attend church and keep up an interest in religious teachings and services?

Fathers and mothers can well afford to think over these matters as they usually have to pay the freight in such cases.

AT STOCK YARD— In a Small Town

We visited the stock yards in a country town. The time was 8:30 A. M. It was the shipping day of the local branch of the county farm bureau and co-operative live stock sales association. Both cattle and hogs were coming in. The train was to take the loaded cars out at 10 A. M. Trucks from town would go to the country and get a load of hogs and charge the farmer $3.00 a load for this service.

The fat cattle were driven to the yards. Farmers are slowly but surely growing into business men. At these stock yards the farmer was doing all the business in the right way.

The price of hogs that day in Cleveland and Pittsburgh markets was $11.75 per 100. Under the plan of the co-operative association the cost to ship and sell was 60 cents per 100 pounds. The farmers stated that they were ahead of the game from $1.00 to $2.00 on each hog which weighed 200 pounds or over.

The cost of $3.00 for hauling for each load of hogs and the frequent need of a truck for other service caused some of these farmers to think about owning a farm truck and making it pay for itself.

TEACHERS' HIGH PAY— Is the Salary Too Much?

Rural Welfare is asked whether crop prices justify the high wages now paid to school teachers. This question has come to us often in the past few months. As a rule the person who asks the question believes that the pay is more than it ought to be. After asking the question, the person interested proceeds to compare salaries paid to teachers 10 and 20 years ago, with what they now get. They say that men used to teach most of the schools for less than half the sum now paid to girls for teaching.

Naturally this question arises when prices are low and times are hard. A school journal prints the statement that we ought to have just as good schools in hard times as we have in good times. We certainly cannot expect the school teachers to come and coax school boards to lower salaries even though the board is in debt and borrowing money to run the school.

THE PUBLIC BUS— Handy Travel Wagon

The bus population is increasing. The public bus will go anywhere that good roads go. Train travel is growing lighter because of the many passengers carried cross country in the public bus which will run on a regular schedule and time table as well or better than train or trolley service.

We have been riding frequently in these public wagons. They will stop at any place and pick up farmers or other passengers. Their usual speed is from 20 to 25 miles an hour. Everybody is more sociable in one of these cars than they are on the other cars. We all get acquainted. The question is often asked whether they pay enough license fee to help keep the roads they help to wear out. They travel many miles a week in this service. There should be strict rules enforced for the safety of passengers at rail crossings and other places.

MINERALIZED WATER ROUTS CHICKEN LICE

Tablets Dropped into Drinking Founts Banish Vermin, Make Fowls Grow Faster and Increase Egg Yield.

Any poultry raiser can easily rid his flock of lice and mites, make chickens grow faster and increase their egg yield by simply adding minerals to the fowls' drinking water. This does away with all bother, such as dusting, greasing, dipping and spraying. The necessary minerals can now be obtained in convenient tablets, known as Paratabs. Soon after the fowls drink the mineralized water,

all lice and mites leave them. The tablets also act as a tonic conditioner. The health of the fowls quickly improves, they grow faster and the egg yield frequently is doubled. Little chicks that drink freely of the water never will be bothered by mites or lice.

The method is especially recommended for raisers of purebred stock, as there is no risk of soiling the plumage. The tablets are warranted to impart no flavor or odor to the eggs and meat. This remarkable conditioner, egg tonic and lice remedy costs only a trifle and is sold under an absolute guarantee. The tablets are scientifically prepared, perfectly safe, and dissolve readily in water.

Any reader of this paper may try them without risk. The laboratories producing Paratabs are so confident of good results that to introduce them to every poultry raiser they offer two big $1 packages for only $1. Send no money, just your name and address—a card will do—to the Paratab Laboratories, Dept. 880, 1100 Coca Cola Bldg., Kansas City, Mo., and the two $1 packages, enough for 100 gallons of water, will be mailed. Pay the postman $1 and postage on delivery, and if you are not delighted with results in 10 days—if your chickens are not healthier, laying more eggs and entirely free from lice and mites—your money will be promptly refunded. Don't hesitate to accept this trial offer as you are fully protected by this guarantee.

15 Beautiful Hand Painted Art Cards Given Away Free for

1 New Subscriber to The Weekly Blade One Year at 65 Cents

These handsome hand-painted cards are rich in color and will make an excellent addition to your album or a beautiful souvenir post card to mail to your friends. An entirely new and novel idea in post cards.

We were able to purchase only a limited number of these hand-painted art cards—so don't delay—mail your order today.

TOLEDO WEEKLY BLADE
Toledo, Ohio.

The Latest Markets

Last week in Wall street was one of quiet, orderly trading in securities with convincing strength in stocks and bonds. It was not a period of pronounced initiative. News developments did not lend themselves to it.

Profiting by the experience of the preceding week, bear traders hesitated to extend short commitments in the presence of continued credit relaxation. On the other hand, they refrained from operating on the long side, assuming some of them were prepared to shift their position, because of the untoward course of events in relation both to domestic and European affairs. Reference is made rather to surface incidents than to underlying conditions. The latter reflected progressive improvement as they have done for months past.

That Wall street refused to permit its attention wholly to be diverted from those conditions by labor troubles here or by strife in Ireland, political rivalry in England, German reparations problems and the fate of the Genoa conference, was proved conclusively by the steady, quiet demand for investment stocks and bonds. Values in both departments of the market were at the highest levels of the year.

Steel, equipment and railroad shares were easily in the lead and gains were broad when a comparison is made with low prices last week. All the Liberty bond issues sold well above 98 and the third stood close to parity. Foreign government bonds enjoyed a considerable appreciation. Industrial and railroad bonds, while at intervals irregular, reflected the same constructive trend. Call money rates hardened somewhat, a circumstance not at all inconsistent with a condition of general ease in credit since time funds and bank acceptances are the true indications of tendencies within the money market.

Government withdrawals of deposits in local federal reserve member banks, amounting to $18,000,000, were the immediate cause for the marking up of demand loans to 5 per cent in the middle of the week. The effect, of course, was temporary as the course of the week closed with call money at 5 per cent after the rate had touched 5½ per cent Thursday, a momentary flurry without direct connection with the credit position as such.

Increasing momentum in stock trading in the second half of the week was an echo of later developments of a distinctly cheering influence, such as the reapproachment between North and South Ireland as signified by the London agreement; completed ratification of the various treaties which had been pending and which represented the work of the Washington conference, and the continued expansion in steel industrial activities.

Grain

Wheat, cash, $1.42; May, $1.39½; July, $1.20½. Corn, cash, 62c. Oats, cash, 42c. Barley, cash, 68c. Rye, No. 2, cash, 98c. Cloverseed, cash, $14.50; April, $13.35; Oct., $11.10. Alsike, cash, $11.50. Timothy, cash, $2.95; May, $3.00; Sept., $3.30.

Chicago—Wheat, May, $1.32½; July, $1.17. Corn, May, 57⅝c; July, 61⅜c. Oats, May, 36⅜c; July, 38¾c. Barley, May, 67c; Rye, May, $1.00¾; July, 91½c.

Produce

Toledo—Butter—Fancy creamery, 1-lb. prints, 40c; solid pack, 39c; nut margarine, 25@25½c.

Cheese—Fancy brick, 22@23c; New York limburger, 32c; Wisconsin, 1-lb. 25c; domestic Swiss, 32c; new Michigan, 23c; longhorn, 24@25c.

Eggs—Candled, 25c; selects, 30c.

Bacon—Fat, 15c; lean, 25c; wide, 6 to 8 lbs., 20c; 9 to 10 lbs., 19c; 11 to 12 lbs., 17½c; 13 to 15 lbs., 15½c. Lard, 11c. Hams, 30c. Sausage—Fresh pork, 17c; luncheon, 18c; bologna, 12½c; frankfurters, 17c.

Live Poultry—Ducks, 30@32c; geese, 18@20c; turkeys, 33@35c; heavy hens, 28@30c; light chickens, 28@30c; old roosters, 18@20c. young chickens, 28@30c. Dressed Poultry—Chickens, 30@33c; geese, 24@25c; ducks, 32@35c; turkeys, 40@43c.

Hides—No. 1, 6c; No. 2, 5c; bull, 4c; green calf, No. 1, 13c; No. 2, 11½c; kip, 10½c; No. 2 kip, 8½c; cured hides, No. 1, 7c; No. 2, 6c; horse hides, $2.50.

Cleveland—Butter, extra in tubs, 42½@43c; prints, 43½@44c; extra firsts, 41½@42c; firsts, 39½@40c; seconds, 35½@36c; packing stock, 17@19c. Eggs—Fresh gathered northern, extras, 27c; extra firsts, 26c; Ohio firsts, 25c; western firsts, new cases, 24c. Oleomargarine, lb. prints, nut oleo, 21@23c; high grade made of animal oils, 23@23½c; lower grades, 17@18c. Cheese—York state, 23@24c; brick, 22@24c; fancy Swiss, 40@55c; northern, 26@27c; limburger, 25@28c. Poultry—Live, heavy fowls, 27@28c; roosters, 16@17c; spring chickens, culls, 24@26c; do., choice 27@28c; ducks, 32@34c; turkeys, 32@40c; capons, 32@33c. Potatoes—New York, $2.75@3.30 per 150-lb. sack; Ohio and Michigan, $2.80@2.90 per 150-lb. sack; Florida, new stock, Cobblers, $11.00 per barrel; Rose, $11.00@12.00; Idaho Russets, $2.50@2.60 a sack. Sweet Potatoes—Tennessee Nancy Halls, $1.30@1.35 a hamper; Mississippi, 90c@$1.00 per crate.

Chicago—Butter lower; creamery extras, 35½c; firsts, 33@35c; seconds, 31@32c; standards, 34½c. Eggs lower; receipts, 29,963 cases; firsts, 23¼@23½c; ordinary firsts, 21½@22c; miscellaneous, 22½@25c; storage packed extras, 25¾c; storage packed firsts, 25c. Poultry, alive, higher; fowls, 28c; springs, 30c; roosters, 19c. Potatoes dull; receipts, 102 cars; total United States shipments, 895 cars; Wisconsin sacked Round Whites, $1.50@1.65 cwt.; Minnesota sacked Red Rivers, $1.50@1.60 cwt.; North Dakota sacked Red Rivers, inferior quality ungraded, $1.25 cwt.; Colorado sacked Brown Beauties, mostly $1.75 cwt.; Idaho sacked Rurals, $1.70@1.75 cwt.; Idaho sacked Russets, $2.00@2.10 cwt.

New York—Butter easy; receipts, 10,273; creamery, higher than extras, 36@36½c; creamery, extra (92 score), 35½c; creamery, firsts (88 to 91 score), 33¾@35c. Eggs barely steady; receipts, 55,302 cases; fresh gathered, firsts, 24@26½c. Cheese irregular; receipts, 3,860 cases. Live poultry steady, prices unquoted; dressed poultry quiet, prices unchanged.

Live Stock

Cleveland — Hogs steady; receipts, 6,200; heavies, $10.85; yorkers, $10.85; pigs, $10.75. Cattle, slow, $8.00; calves, $8.00@9.00. Lambs, steady, $13.00@14.00.

Pittsburgh—Cattle—Receipts, 1,600; steers, $8.00@8.50; heifers, $6.75@7.65; cows, $4.25@5.50. Hogs—Receipts, 7,000; higher; heavies, $10.00@10.75; heavy and light yorkers and pigs, $11.10@11.25. Sheep and lambs—Receipts, 5,000; steady; top sheep, $9.25; top lambs, $14.00. Calves—Receipts, 1,000; lower; top, $9.00.

East Buffalo — Cattle — Receipts, 135; steady. Calves—Receipts, 200; slow, 50c lower, $3.00@9.00. Hogs—Receipts, 2,600; steady to 10c lower; heavy, $10.65@10.85; mixed, $10.90@11.10; yorkers, $11.10@11.15; light, do., $11.00@11.10; pigs, $10.75; roughs, $8.75@9.00; stags, $4.00@5.50. Sheep and lambs—Receipts, 3,000; steady; unchanged.

East St. Louis—(U. S. Bureau of Markets) — Cattle — Receipts, 100; compared to week ago, beef steers strong; all other killing classes steady; stockers and steers, 15c to 25c lower; feeders, 10c to 15c lower. Hogs—Receipts, 300; fairly active, strong to 10c higher; top, $10.40; bulk, 170 to 230-lb. averages, $10.25@10.35; bulk, 240 to 280-lb. averages, $10.00@10.10; pigs steady to lower, $9.00@10.15; packer sows steady. Sheep—Receipts none; compared to week ago, fat lambs 25c lower; sheep steady.

Chicago—(U. S. Bureau of Markets)—Cattle—Receipts, 500; compared with week ago, beef steers and she-stock 10c to 25c higher; bulls, stockers and feeders practically steady; veal calves 25c to 50c higher; week's beef steer top, $9.40; week's bulk prices, beef steers, $7.50@8.35; beef cows and heifers, $5.10@6.75; stockers and feeders, $6.25@7.15; veal calves, $7.75@8.50; bologna bulls, $4.25@4.35; canners and cutters, $3.25@4.00. Hogs—Receipts, 9,000; active and uneven, but mostly steady; shippers bought about 1,000; good clearance; top, $10.50; bulk, $9.90@10.40; pigs steady to strong; bulk, desirable 100 to 125-lbs., $9.50@10.75. Sheep—Receipts, 4,000;compared with week ago, fat ewes and best handy weight fat lambs steady to 25c higher; other fat classes 25c to 50c higher; shearing lambs steady; week's bulk prices, on wooled fat, $11.40@16.00; shorn, $13.00@13.50; wooled ewes, $9.00@9.75; shorn, $8.60@9.00; shearing lambs, $14.00@14.75.

Common Sense About Eczema and Eruptions!

Here's Something About S. S. S. That You'll Be Glad to Hear.

You might just as well know it right now,—the cause of skin eruptions, pimples, blackheads, boils and so on, is right in the blood. There is no getting away from it. Science has proved it. We prove it. You can prove it.

When the cause of skin troubles and eruptions is in the blood, it isn't common sense to simply treat the skin. A bottle of S. S. S. will prove to you what is happening in your blood. S.S.S. is a scientific blood cleanser,—it drives out the impurities which cause eczema, tetter, rash, pimples, boils, blackheads, blotches and other skin eruptions. When these impurities are driven out, you can't stop several very nice things from happening. Your lips turn naturally rosy. Your eyes sparkle, your complexion clears. It becomes beautiful. Your face looks like that of a prosperous, ruddy, well-fed, refined gentleman, or if you are a woman, your complexion becomes the real kind that the whole world so admires. S.S.S. is also a powerful body-builder, because it builds new and more blood-cells. That's why it fills out sunken cheeks, bony necks, thin limbs, helps regain lost flesh. It costs little to have this happen to you. S. S. S. is sold at all drug stores, in two sizes. The larger size is the more economical.

Let S. S. S. Give You An Angelic Skin!

—Advertisement

Questions and Answers

Rule 1—Your real name and post-office address must be on the sheet with the question. Initials will not do. 2. Ask only one question; that is, there may be several questions on the same subject, but no different subject. 3. This department will not give the address of any person or firm, nor answer as to the reliability of any person or firm nor tell where you can buy anything—nothing in the way of free advertising. 4. We reserve the right to decline to answer any question not of general interest to a majority of our readers. 5. We will not answer any question involving dogma or doctrine or Biblical interpretations; no prices of old coins or stamps; no arithmetical or grammatical questions.

Ember Days

Please tell me something about Ember days in the columns of The Blade.—I. C. D., Hartville, Va.

Ember days are in the Roman and Anglican calendar the Wednesdays, Fridays and Saturdays which come next after December 13, the first Sunday of Lent, the Feast of the Pentecost and September 14, respectively. In both the Latin church and the Anglican these days are days of fasting.

The days were observed at Rome in the time of St. Augustine, early in the fifth century, and doubtless the observance then was already of ancient date. The custom was brought into Britain by that other St. Augustine who was the herald of the gospel to the Anglo-Saxons. In ancient times it was the custom of the bishops to hold ordinations only the Saturdays of the Ember days.

The origin of the phrase Ember days cannot be definitely ascertained.

Flanders

Please tell me something about Flanders in this department.—O. F., Worthington, W. Va.

Flanders is a former country or district of Europe now included in Holland, Belgium and France. It stretched from the Scheide, below Fort Lillo, west along the West Schelde, and west-southwest along the German ocean to the entrance of the Straits of Dover, near Gravelines, and was bounded east by the duchy of Brabant, south by Hainut, and west by the French provinces of Artois and Picardy. The origin of the name is unknown. It occurs for the first time in the 7th century.

The erection of the territory into a county took place in the 9th century, and was made by Philip the Bold, king of France, in favor of his son-in-law, Baldwin, of the Iron Arm. It afterward passed to the united houses of Spain and Austria, and ultimately to the latter, but underwent considerable partition by the French conquests in the West, when part of it became French Flanders and is now included in departments Nord and Ardennes. The Dutch also made conquests in the North and succeeded in including the most northerly portion of it in the province of Zeeland. The remainder retains its ancient name, and forms the modern provinces of East and West Flanders, in Belgium.

VIENNA PLANS PROFITLESS HOUSE RENTING SYSTEM

The state of Vienna is attempting to solve the housing problem by putting a heavy tax on rents from which it hopes to collect 1,500,000,000 kronen a year, which sum is to be used to construct dwellings to be rented without profit.

The state government is strongly Social Democratic and opponents of the measure, who are chiefly property owners, denounce it as socialization of housing.

NEWS FOR VETERANS

Graves of American soldiers, sailors and marines, who died in the World war, will be visited on Memorial day by comrades in the American Legion both at home and abroad, plans announced at Legion national headquarters indicate.

Legion posts in every community in America will take charge of Memorial day ceremonies and decorate the graves of all veterans, it was said. While thousands of communities throughout this country are honoring the soldier dead in their midst, the distant graves in France, England, Italy and Russia will not be neglected.

It has been the custom of Legion national headquarters for the last two years to collect a fund from the 11,000 posts for this purpose. Committees are established to take charge of the funds in France and England, composed largely of Legion men, acting in conjunction with similar bodies of officials and citizens of the various foreign countries. Posts in all European countries, cooperating with these committees, will see that the grave of every American who perished overseas while in the service is decorated, it was said.

In order to prevent confusion and duplication of effort in decorating graves in this country on Memorial day, the Legion has asked all posts to organize a Central Graves Registration bureau in every county to locate graves of veterans of all wars and assigning such graves to the individual posts for proper decoration.

Citizenship clubs for the benefit of young people from 17 to 21 years old, in which current issues of the day will be discussed will be formed by the American Legion auxiliary in 4,500 communities in every state, says a plan conceived by national headquarters of the organization in Indianapolis. The club in each community will be sponsored by the local unit of the auxiliary.

Topics for discussion at club meetings will be optional and will concern questions of pertinent interest to American citizenship.

The auxiliary advocates the singing of patriotic songs at club meetings and the teaching of flag etiquette. A medal will be presented to each club member, after the age of 21 is attained, for an attendance of 25 meetings. Members are not required to belong to either the legion or auxiliary in order to be eligible for membership in the citizenship club. Although the club is designed primarily for embryonic voters, all interested citizens may participate.

More resolutions from disabled veterans favoring the enactment of the adjusted compensation measure continue to pour in on President Harding.

Out in Camp Sherman, the Sherman Tech Association, with a membership of 350 disabled veterans, adopted the following resolutions:

"That any statement made by any person, or persons, opposing the enactment of this (adjusted compensation) legislation and who proclaim themselves to represent the veterans of the late war do not truthfully express the sentiment of this organization; and be it further

"Resolved, That every disabled veteran in this school does hereby go on record in favor of, and urge, the enactment of the fourfold adjusted compensation plan."

Veterans of the World War who were stationed in Paris and many who just visited the "Promised Land" will remember the Duval restaurants, where one could obtain a meal, with everything from hors d'oeuvre to dessert, at a reasonable sum. M. Duval, the proprietor of these restaurants, died recently and his passing was mourned by all Paris. M. Duval was a figure in Paris and no event was a success unless he was on hand. Known to almost everyone in Paris, he was everyone's friend, and his death has left an empty place in the hearts of Parisians in general.

The Department of Connecticut, Veterans of Foreign Wars, is working on plans for a State bonus bill, to be presented to the next session of the State Legislation.

The Veterans of Foreign Wars in this State are heartily in accord on and favor a bill along lines somewhat similar to the national fourfold adjusted compensation measure, with the exception of the service certificate or insurance provision. The present plans indicate a $10 cash bonus for each month of service in the United States forces between April 6, 1917, and March 1, 1919, service to begin before Nov. 11, 1918; home or land aid by the state; re-educational or vocational training; and a State bond issue. These plans have not been put before the membership of the State in detail, so it is not possible to say just which part is favored by the majority, but it is believed that the bond issue will prove the most attractive.

A resolution calling for a congressional investigation of the Veterans' Bureau, especially as to errors and shortages in district offices, has been introduced in the House by Congressman Larsen, of Georgia.

A resident vocational school will be established about May 1 at Chick Springs, near Greenville, S. C., it has been announced by Col. Charles R. Forbes, Director of the Veterans' Bureau. This school will be established to give vocational training to veterans who have received the maximum benefit from medical treatment in hospitals but who are not as yet capable of entering upon full-time training. They will be given highly specialized training in medical treatment at the Chick Springs Training Center.

Get Your Free

$1.00 PACKAGE OF GENUINE YEAST VITAMINE TABLETS from your druggist today.

If you are thin and emaciated and wish something to help you put on flesh and increase your weight, Yeast Vitamine Tablets should be used in connection with organic Nuxated Iron. Without organic iron, both food and Vitamines are absolutely useless, as your body cannot change inert, lifeless food into living cells and tissue unless you have plenty of organic iron in your blood. Organic iron takes up oxygen from your lungs. This oxygenated organic iron unites with your digested food as it is absorbed into your blood just as fire unites with coal or wood, and by so doing it creates tremendous power and energy. Without organic iron in you blood your food merely passes thru your body without doing you any good.

Arrangements have been made with the druggists of this city to give every reader of this paper a large $1.00 package of Genuine Yeast Vitamine Tablets absolutely free with every purchase of a bottle of Nuxated Iron.

NUXATED IRON
For Red Blood, Strength and Endurance

PIMPLES ON FACE AND NECK

Itched and Burned. Lost Rest. Cuticura Heals.

"Pimples broke out on my face and neck. They were hard, large and red, and itched and burned causing me to scratch and irritate the affected parts. My face was disfigured for the time being, and I lost my rest at night because of the irritation.

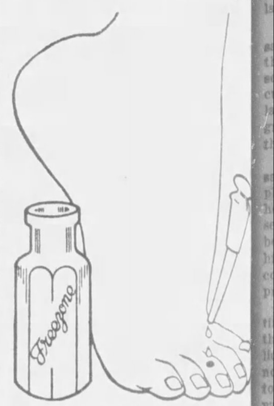
"The trouble lasted about a year. I sent for a free sample of Cuticura Soap and Ointment which helped me so I purchased more and was healed, after using three cakes of Soap, together with the Ointment." (Signed) Miss Minnie Zimmerman, 809 Holloway St., Akron, Ohio, Sept. 13, 1921.

Use Cuticura for all toilet purposes.

Sample Each Free by Mail. Address: "Cuticura Laboratories, Dept. H, Malden 48, Mass." Sold everywhere. Soap 25c. Ointment 25 and 50c. Talcum 25c. Cuticura Soap shaves without mug.

CORNS

Lift Off with Fingers



Doesn't hurt a bit! Drop a little "Freezone" on an aching corn, instantly that corn stops hurting, then shortly you lift it right off with the fingers. Truly!

Your druggist sells a tiny bottle of "Freezone" for a few cents, sufficient to remove every hard corn, soft corn or corn between the toes, and the calluses, without soreness or irritation. —Advertisement

BLADDER WEAKNESS

A famous European chemist has given the world a rare discovery that soothes and heals inflammation and Weakness of Bladder.

It is embodied in our PRO-GLANDO Tablets and thousands are using. Prompt and safe results.

Sleep all night in comfort

If you want to enjoy unbroken sleep night, with ease, comfort, contentment and better health, then use PRO-GLANDO.

50c Pkg'e FREE
Also "Self Care" Leaflet

To introduce we will give away Free Packages sent FREE, postpaid, containing a trial supply of PRO-GLANDO Tablets and "Self Care" Leaflet telling how to use them yourself. Every Bladder sufferer should try this. Send no money, just your address, and it will be sent Free.

J. D. Worth, 74 Cortlandt St., New York

SLOW DEATH

Aches, pains, nervousness, difficulty in urinating, often mean serious disorders. The world's standard remedy for kidney, liver, bladder and uric acid troubles is

GOLD MEDAL HAARLEM OIL CAPSULES

bring quick relief and often ward off deadly diseases. Known as the national remedy of Holland for more than 200 years. All druggists, in three sizes.

Look for the name Gold Medal on every box and accept no imitation

Stopped Her Fits

Mrs. Paul Gramm of [illegible], Wis., recently gave out the following statement: I suffered with fits for over 14 years. Doctors gave me up. Was cured by a simple remedy. Over 12 years have passed and the attacks have not returned. Any one who suffers should write Mrs. Gramm, 895 Island Ave., Milwaukee, Wis., and she will send a bottle of the same remedy of medicine he gave me. FREE.

Rheumatism

A Remarkable Home Treatment Given by One Who Had It

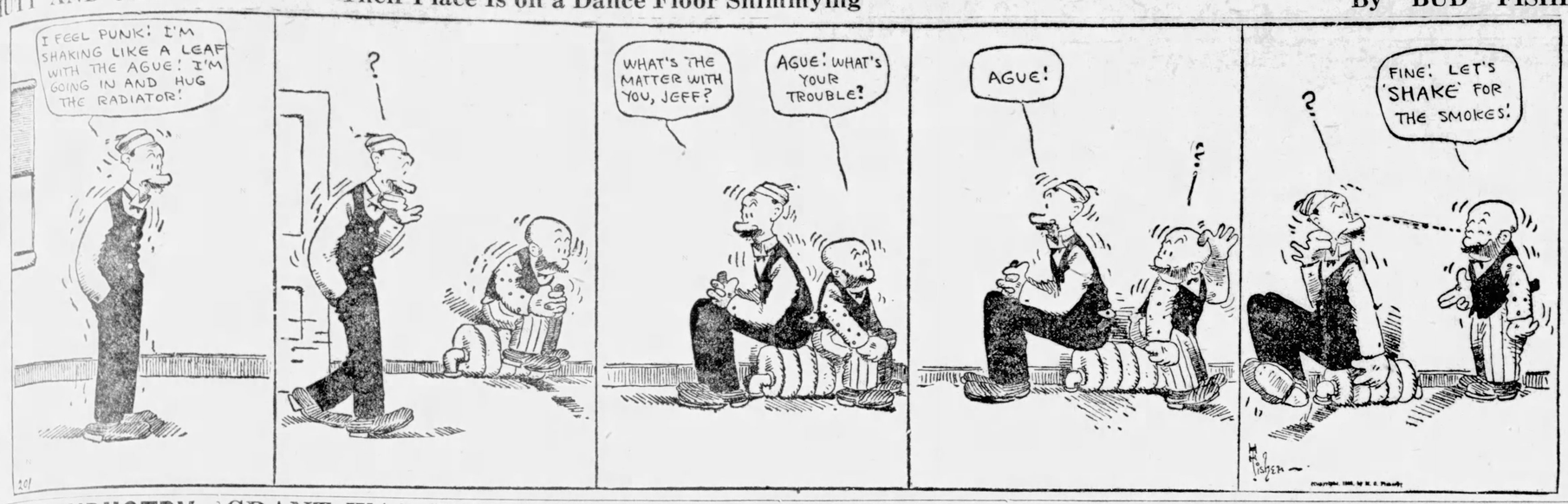
In the year 1893 I was attacked by a peculiar and Sub-Acute Rheumatism which afflicted as only those who are afflicted know for over three years. I tried every after remedy, but such relief as I got was only temporary. Finally I got a treatment that cured me entirely. Since such a pitiful condition has come to me, I have given it to a number of others terribly afflicted, even bedridden, and in all of them 70 to 80 years old, the results were the same as in my own case.

I want every sufferer from Rheumatism, muscular and sub-acute or Inflammation of the joints) rheumatism to try a free sample of my improved "Home Treatment" with full directions for its use. This remarkable healing power is contained in one preparation; simply mail your name and address and I will send it free to try. After you have used it, and it has proved itself to be the long-looked for means of relief and cure of such forms of rheumatism as you have been afflicted with, you will gladly send the price of it, One Dollar, but understand I do not want your money unless you are perfectly satisfied to send it after you have tried it. Is that fair? Why suffer any longer when relief is thus offered you free? Don't delay. Write today.

Mark H. Jackson, 135H Durston Bldg., Syracuse, N. Y.

Mr. Jackson is responsible for this advertisement being true.

MUTT AND JEFF— **Their Place Is on a Dance Floor Shimmying** **By "BUD" FISHER**


I FEEL PUNK! I'M SHAKING LIKE A LEAF WITH THE AGUE! I'M GOING IN AND HUG THE RADIATOR!
?
WHAT'S THE MATTER WITH YOU, JEFF?
AGUE! WHAT'S YOUR TROUBLE?
AGUE!
FINE! LET'S 'SHAKE' FOR THE SMOKES!

BOOZE INDUSTRY FACES LOCKOUT

Haynes Plans to Employ Padlock Clause to Make U. S. Dry.

...ts of the "padlock" weapon, to ...p out bootlegging and illicit dis... ...is to be resorted to upon a ...e scale over the United States.

...ibition Commissioner Haynes ... that the "padlock" provision of ... Volstead law, authorizing the ...ure and closing of places oc... ...ed by violators of the liquor ... may prove in the end to be the ...atest single method of drying up ... country.

...Haynes, impressed with the ...ary effect in a number of ...s following the closing of ...ols and other places where very ...s violations were shown, now ...es that the handicaps to pro... ...nforcement must be over... ...e the rigid application of this ...ision.

...ibition officials, up to this ... have been reluctant to employ ... "padlock" provision to stop ...or making and selling. Even ... they declared, they would like ...d some other equally effective ...

...e records of the prohibition en...ment organizations in the dif...t states show very conclusively ... small fines and light sentences ...erally imposed amount merely to ...ense to illicit liquor makers and ...ders to do business.

...There are now pending in federal ...rts about 10,000 liquor law cases. ...Officials cited that fact today to ...phasize the importance of their ...n to use the "padlock." It was ...lared that in the cases pending ...ere are thousands of second and ...rd offenders. Ability to pay the ...s of bootlegmen and attorneys ren...s them practically immune from ...entiary service.

...Officials will ask for the closing ... buildings occupied by those ...own to be engaged in the mak... ...e and selling of intoxicating ...uors as a business. Officials said ...y can stop a great deal of the ...ct bootlegging now going on by ...t means, especially in the larger ...ties.

ST. PAUL ROAD EQUIPS TRAIN WITH WIRELESS OUTFIT

...The first railroad in the United ...tes to equip a train with ...wireless for the use of pas...engers is the Chicago, Milwaukee ...St. Paul, which has announced ...installation of radio sets on its ...ier limited trains between Chi...go and St. Paul and Minneapolis. ...sages received en route will be ...ded for the benefit of travelers ...fast as it is received.

Children Cry
FOR FLETCHER'S
CASTORIA

GRANT WAS JUST PLAIN MAN, DECLARES UNCLE JOE CANNON

BY FREDERIC J. HASKIN.

The hundredth anniversary of the birth of General Grant will be celebrated on April 27. The recognition this event will get in Washington will be the unveiling of a memorial at the foot of the capitol on the west side, work on which was commenced years ago.

To the great majority of Americans, Grant is merely what they have learned and read of him from the printed page. The men alive today who knew Grant when he was at the forefront of those making American history are few and far between. Prominent among this dwindling number is "Uncle Joe" Cannon, oldest member of the house of representatives. Mr. Cannon's recollections of General Grant are as fresh as if he had parted from the famous soldier but a week ago.

Grant forced recognition of his ability as a military genius, Uncle Joe says. There was nothing flashy in General Grant. It is a deplorable fact, but true, that brother officers in the Union armies did their utmost to give credit for victories and military feats to others, often to themselves, when success actually was due to the ability and brains of Grant.

Conditions Changed.

"In April, 1861, this man presided at a Union meeting in a small Illinois town, unknown even to a majority of his neighbors," Mr. Cannon points out. "In April, 1865, he presided at that famous Union meeting at Appomattox, when armed resistance to the Union ended."

What Uncle Joe calls the "political generals" and the "literary generals" all opposed Grant, and envied him. But in spite of the criticism and abuse aimed at him, he compelled recognition of his military ability until Lincoln, before he had ever seen Grant, made him commander of all the Northern forces.

"General Grant was a perfectly normal man," says the Illinois political veteran. "He had neither enthusiasm nor passion, and no hysterical development of any kind. He had no sense of the dramatic, and failed to do those things which instantly appeal to the public eye. He was so calm under all circumstances that he seems to have communicated some of his unexcitable nature to those about him."

Hurried to Capital.

Mr. Cannon recalled that at Vicksburg, General Grant sent Logan to take formal possession of the city when Pemberton surrendered. On the historical occasion at Appomattox, General Grant refused to appear otherwise than he usually did, and wore his ordinary service uniform. Grant saw no dramatic climax in this occasion. As soon as it was over he hurried back to Washington to arrange for disbanding the armies under his command, and sending the soldiers to their homes.

"This same indifference to dramatic demonstrations and situations followed him through life," Mr. Cannon recalls. "I recollect in reading in the papers of his trip around the world, how he met the crowned heads, statesmen, and plain people with the same simple manner. He surprised the Germans by walking from his hotel to the palace to call on Prince Bismarck, and the prince, we are told, met him at the door, instead of waiting to receive him in state. He met the Queen of England, the Czar of Russia, the Emperor of Japan, and the King of Siam in the same way, conforming to the etiquette of the courts, but for himself never dropping the role of the plain American gentleman. He might have appeared in the courts of Europe and Asia wearing the four stars of a general, worn rightly by no man from Washington's time to his day, but he refused to appear in the uniform which gave him greatest distinction in the eyes of the world."

Never Touched Sword.

General Grant refused to have the surrender at Appomattox commemorated in an historic painting representing him as receiving the sword of Lee, as General Gates is represented in the surrender of Burgoyne at Saratoga, in the monster painting which hangs in the rotunda of the capitol here. Mr. Cannon is authority for the statement that Grant never touched Lee's sword.

"You are aware," says Mr. Cannon, "that the federal government has never commemorated in monument or picture the fall of the confederacy. It never will. It has provided for the preservation of the most historic battlefields and there mingle the monuments to the heroism of both armies."

Ghost Wields Axe When Widow Takes Mate Number Two

A truculent ghost that wields an axe when in a peevish mood, was reported from Forestburg, an Alberta coal town.

Persons believe the spook is the ghost of a former mine owner named Turner. After her husband's death, Mrs. Turner married again, becoming Mrs. Edall, and this action on her part put the ghost in a particularly bad humor. Mrs. Edall said that the spirit suddenly appeared in her home with an axe in its hands and chased her all over the house before ghostly exhaustion put an end to the pursuit.

On another occasion the spook is said to have appeared to a gang of miners. All the men except one fled. This bold spirit threw an axe at the ghost, which reluctantly drew off, apparently debating in its mind whether it would be wise to stay and give battle.

Birds Spread Disease

A unique theory advanced by the scientists studying the foot and mouth epidemic is that the disease is spread by starlings, which delight to roost on the backs of cattle and sheep.

MARKETS ABROAD STILL IN SLUMP

Moroccoan War Disturbs Finances in Spain, Government Report Shows.

Cable dispatches to the department of commerce give the following information concerning economic, industrial and governmental conditions abroad:

Scandinavia: The economic situation remains depressed with a tendency toward less activity in business. Government finances are sounder and deflation is proceeding slowly. Cost of living has continued to fall and recent wage cuts have caused strikes and lock-outs in many industries. Failure of the South Swedish Kredibank has not shaken public confidence in the larger financial institutions.

Belgium: The downward trend of industries which began in January still continues. Since Feb. 15, the situation has been marked by decreased orders, falling prices, wage reductions and increased stocks, particularly of fuel. The metallurgical and window-glass industries have been most seriously affected.

Spain: Government finances remained unsettled owing in part to disturbed political conditions. The campaign in Morocco advances to the railways and food subsidies are extraordinary items of expenditure contributing largely to the budget deficit. The recent ministerial crisis has delayed financial reforms and it is undecided whether the government will resort to higher taxation or a short-time note issue.

The department of commerce has received also by cable the following miscellaneous trade information:

From a period of unexampled prosperity in 1918 and 1919, the cotton-spinning industry of Holland has fallen into an extremely critical condition. The principal cause assigned is that which is held responsible for depression in other Dutch industries, namely, the high labor costs and competition from countries with depreciated currency, notably Germany.

Plans are under way in Manila, Philippine Islands, for construction of a hydro-electric plant, extension of the sewer system and other improvements, to cost from $6,000,000 to $8,000,000.

Platinum has been discovered in the state of Parahyba do Norte, Brazil. The deposit is in a mountain ridge, three miles from the main automobile road leading from Campina Grande to Patos.

During 1921, the United States shipped to Alaska 70 passenger automobiles, valued at $75,242, and 15 motor trucks valued at $10,279. Registration of motor vehicles in Alaska shows a total of 384 passenger cars and 153 motor trucks.

American shoes of the better grades are preferred in British Columbia owing to better wear, advanced styles and workmanship. Prices are very little higher than those on Canadian shoes notwithstanding the high import duties paid.

A counterfeiting plant operating on a large scale has been discovered by German officials in an underground establishment in Hamburg, from which 215,400,000 Polish marks in counterfeit notes of 100-mark denomination were confiscated when the arrests were made. The police believe this is one of a chain of such plants devoted to counterfeiting Polish currency.

The American Polish Chamber of Commerce believes that under existing rates of exchange, American manufacturers can pave the way at small cost for future business in Eastern Europe by a well-directed advertising campaign in Polish publications. There are 1,200 daily and weekly publications in Poland and several reputable advertising agencies.

HINTS FRANCE MAY ACT TO ENFORCE TREATY

"France is powerful enough to act alone to enforce execution of the Versailles treaty, with cannon and bayonet if need be," Louis Dubois, president of the reperations commission, declared at a luncheon of the Union of Commerce and Industry.

"The mission of the commission," he said, "is to figure the amount of reparations due by Germany, to fix the capacity for payment of that country and to refer its findings to the allied governments, but if France cannot obtain the firm support of its allies, it needs no assistance to obtain reparations."

SEX PROBLEMS

Every married couple and all who contemplate marriage should own a complete Book of Life, of 1,000 pages, handsomely bound, such as the "Medical Adviser." It unfolds the secrets of married happiness, often revealed too late. Sold formerly for $1.50. We can mention only a few of the chapters here: Mechanism of Life, History of Marriage, Sex Problems Advice for Mother and Babe, Nervous Troubles, Anatomy, Physiology, Medicine, First Aid to the Injured.

Special Offer: For a limited time we will send one copy for $1.00 (or stamps), to readers of this paper. Guaranteed, money back if not satisfied. Address Medical Press, 645½ Washington Street, Buffalo, N. Y.

Women Match Wits for a Throne

The International Sunday School Lesson for April 9 Is, "The Lord Preserves Joash"—II. Kings 11:1-17.

BY WILLIAM T. ELLIS.

AS CONTEMPORANEOUS as the latest social feud reported in the newspapers, or gossiped about at dinner tables, is this war of wits between two women who lived more than 25 centuries ago. They stand forever for the two types of womanhood—one, Athaliah, the hard, cruel, ambitious woman, eager for place and power for herself; and the other, Jehosheba, the tenderhearted, child-loving, reverent and kin-caring woman, who risked her life in order to save an infant nephew from the murderous power of her own stepmother.

Back of the boy who is the topical center of this story stand the rival figures of two women; as if to symbolize that forever the boy problem is a woman problem.

This lesson reads like a motion picture melodrama. The characters are drawn in strong and vivid colors—the royal adventuress and the dauntless heroine matching the most sensational screen figures of our day. The scene is laid in the Southern Kingdom of Judah. The king, Ahaziah, had been killed. His mother was Athaliah, a daughter of Jezebel, the fierce heathen queen of Israel. If you want to know what kind of a woman a girl will become, look at her mother. Athaliah took after Jezebel in all the worst traits which have made that name a byword throughout the ages. She was audacious, shrewd, calculating, relentless; and when her son died, the first thought of this unnatural woman was to seize the sovereignty for herself, by destroying all the seed royal. She obtained the throne of Judah by the simple and rather conventional expedient of murdering all the rightful heirs.

Rescuing the Baby Prince.

Not all, however. A good woman's quickness and courage intervened to foil the evil woman's plot. A half-sister of the dead king, and so a step-daughter of Athaliah, was Jehosheba, wife of the priest of Jehoida, a good woman and a patriot, and a worshiper of Jehovah. We may easily imagine the family feud that had raged between her and the heathen wife of her father, King Jehoram.

When the crisis rose, Jehosheba acted. She was not the type to indulge either in idle fears or vain regrets. She knew the sort of woman with whom she had to deal, and she knew the deadly peril of her brother's children. So with womanly compassion for an infant, she seized her nephew, baby Joash, and fled with him from the palace to the temple. The text implies that she took him from the very pile of the slain in the royal nursery; as I have known Armenian children to be rescued from beneath a heap of massacred dead. With the connivance and cooperation of a loyal nurse, the baby was borne in secret and in safety to the inner dwellings of the temple compound.

Athaliah reigned over the land, and did abominably, after the fashions of the Tyrian Baal of whom her grandfather had been priest. She dwelt in fancied security, never dreaming that there lived, in the loving care of a God-fearing aunt, a representative of the royal line, being prepared for the hour of revelation and reign. The incident suggests one of the surest grounds for hope in our present troubled time—that, all unheeded by the arrogant forces of evil which hold sway as if their power were sure and abiding, there are being made ready for tomorrow's thrones a royal line of youth, trained in godliness and patriotism, who are the vindication of divine providence and of the wisdom of woman's ideals.

Frank Words About Women.

Now that women have the ballot, and are already holding public office, and are talking much of "careers" outside of the home, we may as well face candidly all that is suggested by the story of Queen Athaliah. She was not a representative of all womanhood, but she stands for the ugly truth, which it is a tragedy for young men to have to learn, that there are some women who do not live by the standards which chivalry and Christianity have set up for the sex. There is no denying, either, that the world is just now witnessing among young women a drift toward Athaliah standards of selfishness and power and place and indulgence. It is a curious inversion of women's highest "rights;" but the hard, cold, calculating, scheming, place-hunting type of woman is now with us.

A few days ago I was chatting with a business man who is sojourning in Atlantic City, and he told me that, on the preceding day, he had spent a couple of hours sitting in the sun on one of the seats of a public pavilion, where he could not avoid hearing the talk of other persons, mostly women, who seated themselves near him for a few minutes at a time. "I tell you," he declared earnestly, "it was simply awful! Literally all of these women, and some of them were old enough to be grandmothers, were talking scandal and intrigue and how some women were carrying on with men; and how to get money and what to spend it for—there was never a word of simple human kindliness or religion or idealism.

"By contrast it all made me think of my own mother and grandmother. My mother died when I was six, yet I have never got away from her calling me to her bedside to make sure that I had memorized the One-hundred-and-twenty-first Psalm, which was her bequest to me. And with my grandmother who reared me, I always associate the First Psalm and parts of the One-hundred-and-nineteenth. Are these women on the Boardwalk, and whom we see in our big cities, going to raise children on the Bible? I'm not as much concerned for these foolish women themselves, as for the next generation."

The Vogue of the "Beauty Doctor."

My friend, a man of the world, was deeply aroused because so many women are going the Athaliah way. As the old apothegm says: "It's worse than crime—it's a blunder." In this mad race for beauty and pleasure and power, women are missing their goals as truly as Athaliah did. There are beauty parlors in every city that cost more in the aggregate than the feeding of all the world's orphans; and, "up-to-date" women, with their plucked and pencilled eyebrows; their massaged and enameled and rouged and powdered faces; their painted lips and marcelled hair and manicured hands and extreme fashions of dress, seem to have staked all on the Scripture, "Man looketh on the outward appearance."

Where is the famous discernment of womankind, in the case of this conspicuous minority? No "beauty doctor" can ever match the mother radiance in a woman's face; or imitate that outward shining of an inner light which springs from love and sacrifice. The jewelers make no necklaces that can match a pair of baby arms around a mother's neck; nor can social or political positions provide the power and pride that come from the devotion and affection of worthy sons and daughters.

It is typical of a general truth, which thrusts home to this present day, that selfish and unscrupulous Athaliah had her brief period of reign; but that the child-nurturing and God-fearing Jehosheba overthrew her by the way of the child.

"Long Live the King!"

Cheer up, all ye pessimists: in spite of bad women and worse men, who seem more numerous and powerful than they are, because of their brazen posing in conspicuous places, the real victory abides with the woman who is training the child in the fear of the Lord and for the service of his country.

About all that need be said concerning child-training is that it is largely a matter of the parents giving their own personality to the children, chiefly by personal association. No precepts ever take the place of personal intimacy. "Be yourself noble, and keep close to your children" is the simplest summary of successful child-nurture. Jehosheba and her priestly husband lived intimately in the seclusion of the temple dwellings with Joash, and so made the boy fit to become a king.

When the hour was ripe, they overthrew the usurping queen Athaliah, simply by producing the rightful king. No palace "machine" or plot could stand against the instinctive devotion of the people to the true king. Therefore, when Joash was brought forth, surrounded by the temple police as protection, and proclaimed as the monarch of the blood royal, the people cried, "Long live the king!"

That is the true program of reform: crown the rightful sovereign. Ursurpers flee and are doomed when the true king appears. Negative reforms never permanently accomplish anything, unless accompanied by constructive service. Jesus warned against the house swept clean of evil spirits. It is by "the expulsive power of a new affection" that the great changes are wrought. Crown Joash the good, and Athaliah the bad will no longer be a problem. Exalt the virtues, and the vices will disappear. It is easy to slay the old wrongs when there is a new right and a new good to take their place.

Seal find their way home after swimming 2,000 or 3,000 miles.

Vigor Of Youth in A New Discovery

Science Produces a Vitalizer Superior to Famous Gland Treatment—Magic Power of a Bark From Africa.

Have you lost your youth, vigor and "pep"? Does life seem dull and work a grind? Don't worry. Science has discovered a new vitalizer superior even to the much discussed "goat gland" and "monkey gland" treatment. Anyone can now quickly and easily regain the vitality and eagerness of youth and do it in the privacy of the home.

The principal ingredient is an extract from the bark of an African tree. It is said to be the most amazing invigorator ever discovered. Combined with it are other tonic and vitalizing elements of proved merit. In most cases the compound produces marked improvement in a day or two, and in a short time the vitality is raised, the circulation improves and the glow of health is felt in every part.

The laboratories producing this new vitilizer, which is called Re-Bild-Tabs, are so confident of its power that they offer new customers a large $2 supply for only $1 and guarantee to refund the money if the remedy fails to give results in one week.

Any reader of this paper may test the new discovery without risk. Send no money, but just your name and address, to the Re-Bild Laboratories, 126 Gateway Station, Kansas City, Mo., and a full $2 treatment of Re-Bild Tabs will be mailed. On delivery, pay the postman only $1 and postage. If not delighted with the results at the end of a week, notify the laboratories and your money will be refunded in full. Do not hesitate about accepting this offer, as it is fully guaranteed.

Many Weddings in Sight

SOCIETY says that it's no affair of the public whether or not young people are engaged, except that so many interesting events of our social life are in the public eye these days. The instantes are not many. Were we to draw an ideal picture of these rosebuds today, it would be one of rosy cheeks, sparkling eyes, erect figure and free and certain step.

Every girl wants to be beautiful, for she knows that in beauty she has a power and control over men. At the same time, a healthy girl, be she ever so plain, with intelligence and plenty of "pep" which comes with health, commands a certain respect from a man, which the pretty girl, who has color, does not possess. No period of a woman's life is more critical and liable to external influence than the change from girlhood to womanhood. When some girls are already thinking of the engagement ring the health fails, they become nervous, highstrung, irritable, and thru loss of control many a young woman loses her friends and her future happiness. As a womanly tonic at this time, and in motherhood or in middle life, there is nothing to equal Dr. Pierce's Favorite Prescription. Women in this State and in all the other States endorse it.

Corona, N. Y.—"It is with pleasure that I acknowledge the good I have derived from the use of Dr. Pierce's medicines. I suffered terribly from pains, especially in my right side. I heard of Dr. Pierce's medicines, and took a few bottles of the Favorite Prescription, also a few vials of the Pleasant Pellets, and I feel no more pain—am entirely cured." Miss Alice D. Goodman, Box 13.

Hanover, Pa.—"Dr. Pierce's Medicines have helped me more than any other medicine I ever tried. I suffered with pains in my back and in my sides. I doctored with five different doctors, but they didn't help me. I then took Dr. Pierce's Favorite Prescription and his Golden Medical Discovery, and now I am well." — Miss Lena Christofani, Route 2.

Meadville, Pa.—"As a young girl, and in later years as wife and mother, I have been greatly benefited by Dr. Pierce's Favorite Prescription and Golden Medical Discovery, which I would take whenever in a run-down, nervous state of health. I have only the highest praise for both Dr. Pierce's Favorite Prescription and Golden Medical Discovery."—Mrs. Rhea Frazier, 953 Chancery.

Falconer, N. Y.—"Dr. Pierce's Favorite Prescription is the best tonic and nervine for women that I have ever known. I also found great relief from woman's weakness and backaches while taking Dr. Pierce's Favorite Prescription. In fact, it was more than 'relief' for I have had none of these ailments since taking the 'Favorite Prescription.'"—Mrs. Stella Lamb, Box 132.

If you are troubled, write Dr. Pierce, President Invalids' Hotel, in Buffalo, N. Y., and receive good medical advice in return, free of all expense, or send 10c for trial pkg. of Favorite Prescription tablets. Write for free book on diseases of women. Start today! Ask your druggist for this Prescription of Dr. Pierce's. It has been tested for 50 years. Why not best for you?

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Men wanted for U. S. Mail Service. Pay $115 to $190. Experience or correspondence course unnecessary. Write E. S. Bishop, Box 391, Joplin, Mo.

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Government needs Railway Mail Clerks, $133 to $192 month. Write for free specimen questions. Columbus Institute, C-3, Columbus, Ohio.

Be a detective. Excellent opportunity; good pay; travel. Write C. T. Ludwig, 205 Westover Bldg., Kansas City, Mo.

HELP WANTED.

Railway Mail Clerks wanted. $133 mo.; men over 17; list positions free. Write Franklin Int., Dept. D-47, Rochester, N. Y.

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Sell Holmes Tires and Tubes. No capital required. $100 weekly income. Price sells them, quality gets re-orders. Holmes Rubber Co., 1500 W. 15th, Dept. B, Chicago.

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Free Smoking Tobacco—Smoke on us. Write for free sample. Hawesville Tobacco Co., Hawesville, Kentucky.

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Underground Treasures—How and where to find them; particulars 2c. Dept. T, Model Co., Como Bldg., Chicago, Ill.

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Lot for sale in Pittsburgh, Pa. A bargain. C. F. Wood, Rogersville, Pa.

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$700 Gets 188-Acre Farm, Furniture, Horse, 4 Cows and Vehicles, implements, fodder, seed included; near busy Rft town; rich dark loam tillage; brook-watered 30-cow pasture; valuable wood, timber; apple orchard; substantial 8-room house, 50-ft. cement basement barn; to settle affairs all $2500, only $700 cash, easy terms. Details page 19 our new illustrated Catalog 1200 Bargains. FREE. STROUT FARM AGENCY, 150S Nassau St., New York City.

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Only $1.97 for this Munson last Army work shoe; constructed of best grade wax veal leather; soft and pliable yet guaranteed measure and acid proof. Soles of selected, best wearing leather stock; guaranteed counters; leather insoles and heels; seams double sewed to prevent ripping. Made on the Munson last which conforms to the foot and is the most comfortable for work and every-day wear.

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You are not required to change in the slightest from your regular mode of living. There is no dieting or exercising. It is simple, easy and pleasant to take.

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I am going to give to every reader of this paper who wears spectacles a 9-inch Kitchen or Butcher Knife or a Bonehandle Paring Knife absolutely free for you to keep without a cent of pay and without any obligation whatsoever on your part. All you have to do is send in the below coupon properly filled out and you will get this Knife at once.

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There are no strings tied to this offer. I want every reader of this paper who wears spectacles to try out my Perfect-Vision Glasses for 10 days without a cent of cost to them as I am going to send them all charges prepaid so there won't be a penny to pay.

I am sure you will be so delighted with these spectacles after you have tried them for reading and sewing or for distance and shooting that you won't want to part with them, and will be glad to tell your friends about them. That is why I will immediately send you one of these knives absolutely free for you to keep without ever paying me one cent for it, no matter whether you keep the spectacles or not, because I believe you are entitled to something for your trouble in sending for them whether you keep them or not.

Cut Out the Coupon on This Line

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I herewith enclose this coupon, which entitles me, by return mail, to a pair of your Gold-filled Perfect-Vision Spectacles, complete, in a fine leatherette Velveten-lined Pocketbook Spectacle Case, without any cost to me, so I can try them out for fully ten days. You will also include with these spectacles a Butcher Knife, Kitchen or Bone Handle Paring Knife, as a premium. If I like the glasses and keep them, I am to pay you $2.75 only—no more and no less. But if, for any reason whatever, I don't wish to keep them I will return the spectacles to you without paying you a cent for them. But I will keep the premium knife you send me for my trouble. With this understanding I mail you this coupon.

Don't fail to answer the following questions:

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Butcher Knife.....Kitchen Knife.....Paring Knife.....
(Mark with X which knife you want.)

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PERSHING RAPS ARMY REDUCTION

General Sees Danger to U. S. Military Policy as Bill Passes.

Stating the army's case in opposition to further reductions in its enlisted and commissioned strength, before Washington newspapermen gathered at the National Press club, General Pershing, chief of staff, and Major General Harbord., deputy chief of staff, jointly declared their belief that the bill passed by the house limiting the army to 115,000 men and 11,000 officers, would work serious injury to the nation's military policy and undermine the best system for preparedness the nation ever had.

"Further reductions would be disastrous," General Pershing declared, adding that such reductions would "introduce an unwarranted element of danger in our plan of national defense."

General Harbord asserted that the country "traveled in a vicious circle" of unpreparedness and post war economy. Both officers asserted that 150,000 men and 12,000 officers were absolutely essential to the nation's needs at this time.

"The house bill carries $250,000 for reserve officers and $100 for enlisted reserves," General Harbord continued. "A reserve of 1,000 officers and one enlisted man can be trained for the sum provided. At that rate the enlisted reserve would never be trained and it would take over 60 years to give the 65,000 reserve officers 15 days training each.

"The $6,500,000 carried by the house bill," he continued, "will leave about one-third of the national guard without field training this year. It will permit no rifle matches, no preliminary camps, and the attendance at service schools of but a fraction of the national guard officers who had hoped to go."

The army bill, passed after a 10-day battle with administration forces, and in the face of protests of President Harding and the general army staff, carries a total appropriation of $287,903,731. This is $70,445,885 less than the war department asked.

The principal changes made by the house were the elimination of a provision that all troops stationed in China and a part of those on duty in Hawaii, the Panama Canal Zone and on the Rhine should be returned to the United States by July 1 and the adoption of an amendment increasing by $15,000,000 the amount carried as a lump sum toward continuation of work during the coming fiscal year on various river and harbor projects.

"POLAR BEAR" VETERANS TO GATHER IN DETROIT

Members of the Polar Bear expedition, men who served in North Russia during the war, will gather in Detroit in first annual reunion from May 27 to 30 and recount again their experiences gained during the months of hardship in the frozen north.

Invitations to the reunion are being sent to all of the 60,000 or more men throughout the world who performed this service. It is expected every part of the country is to be represented at the meeting, with Michigan, Illinois and Wisconsin sending the largest delegations. About 3,000 men formerly in the Russian service reside in the Detroit territory and a majority of these will be asked to attend the reunion and aid in entertaining the visitors.

How He Cured His Rupture

Old Sea Captain Cured His Own Rupture After Doctors Said "Operation or Death."

His Remedy and Book Sent Free.

Captain Collings sailed the seas for many years; then he sustained a bad double rupture that soon forced him to not only remain ashore, but kept him bedridden for years. He tried doctor after doctor and truss after truss. No results! Finally, he was assured that he must either submit to a dangerous and abhorrent operation or die. He did **neither!** He cured himself instead.

Captain Collings made a study of himself, of his condition—and at last he was rewarded by the finding of the method that so quickly made him a well, strong, vigorous and happy man.

Anyone can use the same method; it's simple, easy, safe and inexpensive. Every ruptured person in the world should have the Captain Collings book, telling all about how he **cured** himself, and how anyone may follow the same treatment in their own home without any trouble. The book and medicine are FREE. They will be sent prepaid to any rupture sufferer who will fill out the below coupon. But send it right away—**now**—before you put down this paper.

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IOWA PHYSICIAN MAKES STARTLING OFFER TO CATARRH SUFFERERS

Found Treatment Which Healed His Own Catarrh and Now Offers to Send It Free to Sufferers Anywhere.

Davenport, Iowa.—Dr. W. O. Coffee, Suite 753, St. James Hotel Bldg., this city, one of the most widely known physicians and surgeons in the central west, announces that he found a treatment which completely healed him of catarrh in the head and nose, deafness and head noises after many years of suffering. He then gave the treatment to a number of other sufferers and they state that they also were completely healed. The Doctor is so proud of his achievement and so confident that his treatment will bring other sufferers the same freedom it gave him, that he is offering to send a 10 days' supply absolutely free to any reader of this paper who writes him. Dr. Coffee has specialized on eye, ear, nose and throat diseases for more than thirty-five years and is honored and respected by countless thousands. If you suffer from nose, head or throat catarrh, catarrhal deafness or head noises, send him your name and address today.—Advertisement.

Another Family That Spends Money It Hasn't Got

Ireland in Columbus Dispatch.

STYLE BOOKS INCITE BRAZILIAN WOMEN TO STRIKE FOR CLOTHING

Walter Harvey, an explorer, of Westwood, N. J., who returned from the South American wilds on board the Booth liner Hubert, says the women of the Brazilian mountain regions have been introduced to American fashions and now are no longer willing to go around in a state of natural simplicity.

It all happened, said Mr. Harvey, when the engineers of the big government dam being built near Ceara, Brazil, by an American company, arrived one day with a lot of magazines, including the latest fashion journals.

Some of these fashion magazines with their attractive pictures, fell into the hands of the wives of some of the native laborers and immediately they lost all interest in wearing just beads and smiles and wanted New York and Paris finery.

The women finally went on a hunger strike, which was followed by a cooking strike and conditions became so bad that something desperate had to be done. American engineers managed to get hold of some travel books showing some of the native women of Africa wearing nothing worth mentioning. The strikers were persuaded that these were the latest styles in non-dress and became appeased.

Now a ban has been issued against all fashion magazines.

SAYS HOME IS PLACE TO FIND HAPPINESS

The end of the rainbow trail to happiness is found in your own home town, says Miss Alice M. Robertson, gray-haired congresswoman from Oklahoma.

It is the simple philosophy of "Miss Alice" that "happiness is contentment," and "contentment can only be found by making the best of what you have."

These were her observations when her attention was called to the recent scandals in the movie world on the Pacific coast involving young girls who sought happiness and fame on the silver screen, far from the protecting influences of home life. To these screen-dazzled girls, she says: "Stay home and be content."

The congresswoman is satisfied that the movie-producing world will be much cleaner after the present scandals have died away.

"Usually Clears Atmosphere"

"A thunderstorm usually clears the atmosphere and rids it of disease and germs," she said in her quaint, mild way.

"This disruption in the movie world will only clean it of the worst characters. I think it will bring a higher standard of morality among the people who have become idols and teachers of practically the whole human race."

Miss Alice declares that girls who sought happiness in the movie world failed to find it.

"Newspapers say these stars are drug addicts," she observed. "You don't take drugs when you're happy. They are used only when the soul is depressed, and you seek some short road to happiness. It is pitiful, too, for the awakening only dissolves all the beautiful dreams that come from drugs and makes their surroundings more sordid and unhappy in contrast."

Miss Alice is admittedly old-fashioned. She said it was the duty of every father and mother to "want their children to live clean lives."

"Should Censor in Home"

"Mothers and fathers today seem to lose sight of this," she added. "I'm old-fashioned. I believe the movies should be censored in the home. You can't reform a nation by law. If mothers teach their children to desire clean things the movies will be compelled to abandon indecent things."

To girls who are dazzled by movie careers she gave this solemn warning:

"I know some sweet little girls who went to the coast to enter the movie colony," she said. "They came back unsuccessful, because they wouldn't pay the price. Some may succeed without paying, but these girls were asked to sell their souls for a chance to act.

"Girls ignore advice, but I'll tell them, anyway, to stay home and be content. Happiness is contentment, and contentment can only be found by making the best of what you have. Girls, you'll find happiness chiefly in your own home town."

AMUNDSEN PLANS TO GOSSIP WITH WASHINGTON FROM POLE

As fascinating as a tale of Jules Verne was the plan for an exploration of the world sketched by Captain Roald Amundsen, discoverer of the South pole.

Arriving in New York from Norway, he plunged into the work of organizing the expedition which sails June 1 from Seattle to drift across the North pole—an expedition which Amundsen expects to revolutionize Polar exploration and provide a short cut to valuable scientific knowledge.

The vision of the expedition will not be confined to a few miles on either side of the ship, but from the air it will be able to take in at a glance objects 200 miles away. It will talk by radio four times a day with Washington and when it returns in three or five years, it will know what the civilized world has been doing.

To Sketch Air Currents.

With the aid of aviation, it will be able to chart 1,000,000 square miles, sketching the currents of the air as well as those of the sea. For centuries scientists have believed currents of the North Pole have been responsible for climatic phenomena in other parts of the world and Amundsen hopes to accomplish with his airplanes in five years what would take 40 years, millions of dollars and many lives if only a ship and dog sleds were employed. It is upon his two airplanes that Amundsen pins his chief hopes, and it was upon one of them that he focussed his attention today. He had attended a conference with John A. Larsen and with the Chamber of Commerce, then came the larger of the two planes, the Larsen monoplane, flying over Mineola, L. I. The plane Captain Amundsen explained was being supplied by Mr. Larsen at his own expense and the contribution which the airplane manufacturer would make to the expedition would represent about $40,000.

Amundsen is confident that the monoplane—the eyes of his vessel Maude—will be able to do its work well, permitting great sallies to either side of the vessel and sending warnings of ice fields and dangerous currents.

Plane Was Tested.

The plane already has tried its wings in a temperature 48 degrees below zero. Last year Mr. Larsen made a 6,000-mile round trip in the ship from New York to the Arctic circle, and reported that the plane handled as well as if she was being flown in Florida.

Besides the monoplane, Amundsen will take an Average scout plane, which will be used close to the Maude. The monoplane, with a cabin for 11 persons, will be self-supporting. She is so equipped that she can carry large stocks of fuel and provisions and to her can be adjusted skies, wheels or pontoons.

Captain Amundsen's radio plan at present consists of flashing reports from airplane to the mother ship, which is equipped with transmitting apparatus of 2,000 miles radius. The ship then will communicate with Alaska, and Nome will relay to the powerful station at St. Paul, on the Behring sea. St. Paul will send the messages to Washington.

Amundsen said he would take 10 men with him when he sets out for Nome to drift to Spitzborg, with food sufficient for seven years. Because of the ice and dangerous currents in the North Polar basin, the explorer believes the only interference there will be from the air.

The hermit crab always takes for its habitation the shell of another animal.

REGIONAL RAIL PARLEYS FAIL

Roads and Engineers and Firemen Are Unable to End Disputes.

Complete failure of the regional negotiations between railroad managements and the engineers' and firemen's brotherhoods in an effort to settle disputes over wages and working conditions was revealed when the railroad labor board set a hearing for disputes involving engineers' and firemen's rules on all railroads to follow the present wage hearing, which is expected to end by April 15.

The announcement was said by railroad men to lend confirmation to reports of the split between engineers' and firemen's and the conductors' and trainmen's brotherhoods. Conferences between the latter two organizations and the railroads are still in progress, with prospects, they added, of an agreement.

Attempts to reach a new wage agreement and to settle controversies over working rules were made in three regional conferences which began the middle of February. With the announced desire to avoid carrying their troubles to the labor board, the Big Four brotherhoods, which have for years acted with a solid front, requested Secretary Hoover to call the railroad and brotherhood heads together to attempt a settlement.

Plans for regional conferences with the Eastern roads in New York the Southeastern roads in Washington and the Western roads in Chicago, resulted.

Meanwhile the labor board held in abeyance the train service men's rules disputes for settlement. The four brotherhoods were likewise excluded from the present wage hearing because of the board's promise at the time of the threatened strike last Fall to settle all rule controversies before acting on further wage cuts proposed by the carriers.

Forty-seven railroads were involved in the Western group, 38 in the East and 25 in the Southeast. Charges of favoritism on the part of the roads toward the Big Four have been made several times during the present wage hearing. Leaders of the smaller labor groups have declared that the railroads wished to reduce their labor bill at the expense of the lower classes of workers, while retaining present rates of pay for the train service men.

The brotherhoods have no national agreement with the individual railroads. Most of the roads are now seeking relief from the railroad administration application of the time and one-half rule and from the rule requiring additional pay for delay at terminals. Various other minor rules applicable to the individual roads are also under dispute.

CUPID FOOLS VIENNA GIRLS

Impostors Lure Pretty Girls to United States by Fake Promises.

Vienna girls are being warned not to be misled by marriage advertisements from America. Half dozen alleged cases of deception that are cited by Der Morgan which asserts they are "but a few out of hundreds" in which Austrian women have gone to America to marry.

One case described is that of a daughter of a "high official" who answered an advertisement in a Vienna paper stating that an engineer in Chicago desired to wed a pretty educated Viennese. In German the word engineer always means a professional title and is never applied to mechanics.

When she arrived she found the man was a metal worker. He soon lost his job and the girl's parents had to sacrifice even their household goods to send her money to return.

Another instance is recited in which the advertisement contained the phrase "An American (dark) wishes to marry, etc." The prospective bridegroom was a colored man.

Usually, says the paper, the advertisements describe the man as earning so many million crowns a month which the woman finds to mean virtually nothing in American standards.

BIG WALKOUTS BY MINERS FEW

Coal Industry Has Seen Many Small Local Strikes, However.

Great coal strikes have been few, although for 75 years the coal industry has been marked by almost numberless state-wide and localized strikes, often involving several thousands of workers. All of the big strikes have continued more than a month, the longest having been that of 1902 in the anthracite industry which continued 23 weeks.

The big strikes—five in number—are summarized as follows:

1894—First general strike in the soft coal industry, called by the United Mine Workers of America, the purpose being to restore wage scales that had been decreased during the panic of '93; 100,000 to 160,000 men engaged and militia called out in four states; first attempt at a compromise failed; but second conference of miners and operators ended with adoption of a scale agreement.

1897—July 4th walkout of 150,000 miners, called by D. M. Ratchford, president of the U. M. W. of A. to deplete an overstocked coal market on account of the slow coal trade; strike was called off after 12 weeks' duration, at the end of which the market had been depleted; first great successful strike of the U. M. W. of A.

1900—Anthracite strike in September and October, engaged 132,000 and ended with miners getting 10 to 16 per cent increases in wages.

1902—Great anthracite strike, led by the late John Mitchell, as president of the U. M. W. of A, lasted 23 weeks, May to October; 140,000 men engaged, and finally called off when President Roosevelt appointed a commission that afterward gave the miners a 10 per cent wage advance and made their contract for three years ending April 1, 1906.

1919—Nation-wide soft coal strike in November and December of 395,000 miners called off by union in compliance with a court injunction, obtained by Attorney General Palmer under the wartime Lever fuel control law; commission later appointed by President Wilson gave miners an increase of approximately 27 per cent in wages—their largest single increase.

Out of the strikes, both large and small, the workers as a general proposition have won many benefits in increased wages and improved working conditions. But victory has not always been theirs, though the big strike setlements have favored them. The operator successes, however, include wage reductions, denial of increased wages, changed working conditions, and the crushing of two unions—the first national organization of miners, founded in 1860, which perished in a series of strikes at the close of the Civil war, and the Workmen's Benevolent association, an organization of anthracite workers, which was demoralized in 1875 after 15 years' existence.

The first coal strike in the United States occurred in 1849 in the Pennsylvania anthracite field when a British miner, named Bates, organized a local union and sought to increase wages and better working conditions. His strike failed and Bates was forced to leave the field and for 11 years the workers made no further attempt at organization.

Since Bates' day, many leaders have been developed among the workers and strikes of various purposes have been carried on, the early fight being largely centered to small areas, occasionally including an entire state coal field.

HARDING BACKS HUMANE WEEK

President Writes Letter Urging Kindness to Defenseless Animals.

President Warren G. Harding has written to Dr. William O. Stillman, president of The American Humane association, in regard to the Be Kind to Animals Week national celbration, which will occur on April 24-29 next. The President wrote:

"I have expressed myself many times in favor of this humane and appealing movement, and I firmly believe we shall improve our human society by every effective step taken to promote the humane treatment of defenseless animals and the protection of the weak and suffering. With very best wishes for your success, I am,

Very Truly Yours,
WARREN G. HARDING."
(Signed)

President Harding's love for animals is very well known. The Federal Council of the Churches of Christ in America recently has taken favorable action toward supporting the movement for animal protection. Humane Sunday will be celebrated April 30 by thousands of sermons appealing for kindness and humanity from Christian pulpits of all denominations.

WHISKY SMUGGLING GROWS DAILY ON GEORGIAN COAST

BY DOUGLAS G. TINSLEY.

With national prohibition less than three years old, Savannah and its contiguous territory southward as far as Brunswick, honeycombed with scores of narrow coves and inlets, has become the clearing point for the contraband liquor supply of four states.

Along the swampy Georgia coast "mystery" ships plying the trade from the British West Indies northward drop their anchors almost nightly and unload into smaller vessels which dart furtively from the protection of the darkened shores on signal, thousands of cases of the choicest brands of European liquors, wines and cordials.

This contrabrand cargo, hurried under cover of darkness to the shores, more often than not successfully eluding the vigilance of the federal prohibition agents, finds its way further up the coast in boats, overland by automobile and by various other methods to the fastidious lockers and cellars of those able to pay the price.

Federal prohibition agents working the territory estimate that approximately 10,000 cases of this liquor is unloaded and distributed along the Georgia coast on each trip of the ships which receive their cargoes from the Bahama Islands, 60 miles off Miami, Fla. These trips, the officers say, vary from two to three times a week, or oftener.

Goes to Four States.

Most of the liquor unloaded on the Georgia coast goes to supply the thirst of four states, Georgia, North Carolina, South Carolina and Tennessee. A large percentage of it does not go directly through Savannah, but is carried overland by automobile or relayed up the Carolina coasts in regular trade channels established by the rum runners whose customers, to whom regular supplies are furnished, have become as well established as in the dry goods or grocery lines. The whisky runners deal in wholesale quantities largely. From their distributees the stuff is retailed to the consumer and the small bootlegger throughout the territory covered.

Federal enforcement officers say the Georgia coast, particularly that portion south of Savannah for a number of miles extending as far as Brunswick, is favorable for the illicit whisky trade, first because it is within sailing distance of the Bahama islands, a part of the British dominations, where the liquor stocks can be loaded without interference, and, second, because it is honeycombed with scores of convenient coves and inlets. All preparations for moving the liquor supply are made in advance of its receipt.

Federal agents are frank to say that so long as they are compelled to depend on catching the liquor after it has been landed on the coast after removal from the vessels which bring it in, they cannot hope for a great measure of success in breaking up the traffic. They declare that the only solution of the problem is for the government to put into commission a large number of submarine chasers or other speedy boats.

Quickly Distributed.

These could watch the liquor ships, they say, from the time they are loaded at Nassau, Bimini and other points in the West Indies, and hang to their trail until an attempt is made to unload the cargo of liquor inside the three-mile limit, or it is acually unloaded outside the three-mile limit and brought within that radius by the smaller boats, which make their headquarters for that purpose in the coves and inlets. Once the contrabrand liquor is safely landed, they say, it is immediately scattered to the four winds through the various transportation systems.

It was after reaching this conclusion that Fred Dismukes national prohibition director for Georgia, recommended to Prohibition Commissioner Haynes the use of a number of the idle chasers lying in navy yards throughout the country for patrol duty along the Georgia and Florida coasts.

Regardless, however, of whether these boats, to be manned by regular navy crews, under the direct charge of federal enforcement agents, will be put into use, plans for the breaking up of the smuggling on a larger scale than ever before are being matured and probably will be put into effect immediately, it is stated. Already the vanguard of the prohibition enforcement army consisting of the picked men of the force from several states, is being thrown along the Georgia coast, heavily armed and with definite instructions to get the rum runners at any cost.

May Arrange Ship Cordon.

They will throw a cordon along the entire coast from the land side in an effort to seize the liquor after it is landed, depending for success largely on force of numbers and unceasing vigilance. If the boats requested are made available by the government these men will also be put in charge of them in an endeavor to scotch the whisky "snake" at its head before the liquor has been landed.

To date, the rum runners, who appear to be legion, have apparently had things pretty much their own way without serious inconvenience from the interference of federal or state officers.

Their system, though effective, is simple. Boats hauling liquor exclusively or as a sideline dock in the Bahama islands, mostly at Nassau, where there are large warehouses maintaining huge liquor stocks imported from European countries. These islands, being under the British flag, are of course, without prohibition laws. When the liquor boats from the states dock there and purchase a cargo of liquors, they are enabled to load and clear without interference. They put out to sea, meantime having sent word all along the line to their various customers that the boat will be at certain points along the coast at certain times. When they arrive at a given point a signal is put off. Expecting the arrival of the boat, the runners, concealed in a small boat in one of the coves or inlets, put off to the incoming vessel, which has dropped its anchor, usually well outside the three-mile limit.

Arrives Too Late.

Federal agents, being few and with a large territory to cover, seldom are able to make a seizure at the initial landing place unless they have been tipped off by a "stool pigeon," or a member of the gang, which occurs sometimes, but not often.

On a few occasions recently federal agents have essayed to hunt the smugglers on water by the use of customs boats and other vessels, but with little success. Practically all of these agents, being landsmen, knowing nothing of boats and navigation, have to depend on the crew of the vessel they use. In case of private boats, as often as not some of the crew are apt to be in cahoots with the rum runners and see to it by plausible excuses as to unfavorable weather conditions and other matters, the falsity of which could be known only to an experienced navigator, that the agents arrive too late to interfere with the smugglers.

In addition, the speed of the boats which the federal agents can secure is usually far below that of the boats used by the smugglers, who, having the best, usually outrun the pursuing agents.

While a large percentage of the illicit whisky traffic along the Georgia coast is carried on within a few miles of Savannah, comparatively little is brought through the city itsel. Apparently it is considered unnecessary by the rum traffickers to tempt fate too much by landing their cargoes too close to the city, especially since there are so many better places along the coast itself, where they can work more effectively and with less danger.

Drink Blood, Eat Raw Meat, Gnaw on Bones, Women Told

"Be 100 per cent cannibal; eat raw meat; drink the blood of the slaughtered animal and gnaw the bones to the marrow to attain the highest degree of physical perfection."

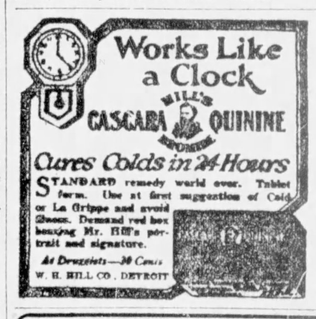
Such was the advice given delegates of the Erie County Women's clubs by Dr. Albert Sy, of the University of Buffalo, who spoke on food values.

"Civilization has caused the average human being to become too pampered," declared Dr. Sy. "We should not be so fastidious in our tastes. We discard the most nutritive parts of a creature.

"The same practice is true of our preparation of vegetables. Raw potatoes, raw carrots and sugar in its natural state are included in the cannibal diet."

And finally, the delegates were told they should drink more water—at least two glasses with each meal—not between meals as they had previously been taught to do.

Italians often prefer to call their great men by their Christian names or by the places of their birth.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